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Three squares,	10.00	15.00	20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

Poetry.

The French and Saxon Maid.

Tripping gently, tripping lightly,
Little feet that makes no sound;
Glancing keenly, glancing brightly,
On each dear-loved object round.

Figure slender, jetty tresses,
Fillets might be proud to bind;
Eye that sparkles, and expresses
All the active, joyous mind.

Pleased with life, and ever smiling,
Cheerful star, 'mid sorrow's night,
From her bosom care exiling,
Mere existence a delight.

With no deep thought spirit-laden,
Yet most rich in fancy's fire,
Such is Gallia's light-souled Maiden;
Stint not praises—love, admire.

Saxon beauty! on my dreaming,
Pensive, radiant visions rise!
Moving proudly, yet still seeming
Mild of mien with love-soft eyes.

There she leans—faint-blushing roses,
Softest hues from morning caught,
Tint her cheek, where calm reposes:
Smoothe that brow, the throne of thought.

With the statue's fine ideal,
Carved by matchless Grecian skill,
She doth mingle all the real,
Warmer, but as perfect still.

Blue as azure heaven above her,
Looking virtue shine her eyes,
Spirit's home; who would not love her,
And that English Beauty prize?

Truth, affection, and deep feeling,
Nestles, dove-like, in her breast;
Guardian angels, round her stealing,
Watch her, guide her, make her blest!

A Love Lay.

My love slept there,
In the shadow of my hair,
In my glossy raven tresses' downward flow;
And dark as midnight's cloud,
They fell on him like a shroud—
Ah! does he now remember it, or no?

With a comb of gold, each night,
I combed my tresses bright,
But the sportive breeze would toss them to and fro;
So I pressed them in a heap,
For my love whereon to sleep—
Ah! does he now remember it, or no?

He said he loved to gaze
On my tresses' flowing maze,
And the midnight of my dark, Moorish eyes;
And he vowed he'd die in pain
Should his love be all in vain;
So he won me with his praise and his sighs

Then I threw my raven hair,
As a mantle on him there,
Enveiling him within its mazy flow;
And pillowed on my breast,
He lay in sweet unrest—
Ah! does he now remember it, or no?

Miscellaneous.

Restoring a Husband.

BY JOHN THORNBERRY.

One pleasant morning in the fall, I was sitting alone in my office, conning over a brief I had just prepared for a case then pending, when I heard a knock on my door, and in walked a young looking woman, with a pleasantly sad expression of countenance carefully dressed, who desired to know if I could transact a little legal business for her.

She immediately seated herself, and after some hesitation began and went through with her story.

It seemed that her husband, who was given to turns of extreme dissipation, had deserted her of his own choice, and she had heard nothing of him for a number of years. At first she was unwilling to believe that his absence was anything more than temporary, as he had at several times forgotten his obligations to her in this way; but, finding it become protracted indefinitely, she entertained fears for his safety.

Thoughtless, apparently, of his wife's distress of mind, and caring nothing whether she ever received tidings of him or not, he followed after his own inclinations, and led the life of a wretched vagabond. Yet he carefully kept his whereabouts a secret from his wife's ears. Perhaps in this one particular he did have some regard for her feelings. She gave me her name as Mrs. Mallows.

'Henry,' said she, 'was once my all in all; and'—the tears swimming in her blue eyes—'I love him now as much as I ever did. I *pity* him.'

Poor woman! how much was she to be pitied herself!

'I have earned a living for myself and my little girl,' she continued, 'ever since I was left alone. Besides that, I have bought a little plain, but necessary furniture, and put something into the savings bank.'

'He has been gone several years you say?' I asked her.

'Yes, sir; he must have been, in order to give a poor woman like myself any time to lay aside a little money.'

'I suppose you wish to secure your savings, then, against—'

'Yes, sir. He must not have them! It never will do. Think of my child!'

I told her what the law was, and regretted that such a law was tolerated on the statute book.

She looked at me as if she wanted to tear the leaf out of the statutes with her own hands.

'I knew how it was,' said she, 'and for that purpose have prepared to take a step that otherwise I never would take in the world. *I must obtain a divorce!*'

I studied her countenance well, for it challenged my scrutiny then. It was that of a brave and noble woman, who from duty and principle makes a sacrifice whose greatness the world can never measure.

'I wish it could be avoided,' said she; 'but how is it possible? Even if he returns and claims what I have saved before a separation is legally effected, he can take it all without any power of mine to prevent it. Is it not so?'

I was obliged to confess it was.

'Then,' said she, with a sad resolution, 'this step must be taken. It tears my heart, but I will do my duty to my child.'

I therefore took such data from her lips as enabled me to bring a petition before the proper court. While I sat making the memorandum, she threw various exclamations of sorrow at the state of things with her, that excited me with unusual sympathy. I know that lawyers are not apt to be the most sentimental of men, nor to cultivate on their part the liveliest of sensibilities. But here was a case to challenge, in many of its connecting circumstances, the sympathy of any living creature. I did not hesitate, accordingly, to render the poor lady a full measure of my better feelings in return for her sorrow; and I shall never hesitate, I hope, to do so in any person's case that may happen to come in my way.

'Poor Henry!' she would say.—'Poor Henry! I loved him so much! I can't but love him yet! How can I forget those early days?'

The safest way for me was, while she talked thus and cried too, to hold my head down as closely as possible to my paper. At some points of her story, I do not believe I could have looked her in the face without helping the unhappy creature along with tears of my own.

'When we were married,' said she again, 'I didn't think of days like these. I wouldn't have believed it if my best friend had told me they were sure to come. I loved Henry—poor Henry! And I know how truly *then* he loved me. But he has been led astray. He never would do this himself; some one else must have led him off into it.'

After a time I succeeded in collecting all the facts from her that was necessary to the business, and pushed back from the table. She once more inquired of me:

'I cannot prevent his taking all, except by bringing this petition for divorce?'

'I see no other escape,' I told her.

'Then,' said she, with a heavy countenance indeed, 'the matter is settled forever. I am to be without the husband of my youth! I am to live and die alone! Good day, sir. I *loved* Henry before he took to these courses. Ah, sir, I love him now! I would make *any* sacrifice, if I could thus avert this dreadful step!'

And she took her leave sadly of me, as if she were passing out into the dark shadow of a cloud.

I sat undisturbed in my office for several hours, ruminating on the hard case that had just been presented. I thought with myself it was a fearful matter thus to divorce husband and wife forever, when perhaps happy circumstances might yet intervene to reconcile their differences; and I felt it worse than all that a law should be allowed to stand on the pages of the statute book, which drove an unprotected woman to petition for a divorce in order to save her little property.

The more I thought about it, the harder it seemed to me to be. Yet I knew well enough there was no present remedy for a case like this, but this single one she had felt forced to choose. Her husband had been away from her—had voluntarily deserted her for a number of years—long enough to warrant the granting of her petition, under the provisions of the law. He deserved to be cut off from a true and loving woman whom he had so basely betrayed, and I hoped to be an instrument in bringing about such a result.

Even while I sat there thus occupied, the door opened, and there walked in a man of perhaps thirty-five summers, who removed his hat at once and sat down in the chair which my unhappy client had vacated.

He stated that he was a person long absent from the city, and therefore he wanted legal advice. I expressed myself ready to deal it out to him, of course.

'I expect my wife is somewhere in the city,' said he, 'and I'm anxious to find her. Can you help me? And after that, I want more help.'

'What is your name?' was my first question.

'Henry Mallows,' said he.

I was thunderstruck. Taking another careful look at him, I discovered that his face and dress evinced every mark of dissipation. I could see plainly enough that he had but just returned from a long absence of that character, having abandoned his course only till he could in some way recruit his pockets, and come back determined to strip his poor wife of all she had: To see the man of whom I had been thinking so soon—the very cause of the trouble over which my unhappy client grieved—rather startled me, albeit I am somewhat accustomed to surprises of this character. I watched and studied him closely. I could not for a moment keep my eyes off of him.

From his own telling, I became convinced that he was determined to find his wife again, simply to live off of her, or to appropriate her savings if she had any. I at one time even suggested that, as he had been absent so long, according to his own confession, she might perhaps have obtained a legal separation.

He was struck with surprise at the possibility of such a thing, then declared it could not be possible, for he knew Mary would never do such a thing, and finally sprang to his feet with excitement, and said he must find her at once. I saw his urgency, and took advantage of it.

'I can help you,' said I.

'Can you?' he asked, his face lighting quickly.

'Come here to-morrow afternoon at half past three o'clock, will you? Not a moment before, however. Be punctual at that hour, and you shall find your interests all answered.'

He promised me with much eagerness, and took his leave.

'Meantime,' said I, as he was shutting the door, 'keep perfectly quiet. Do not make a single inquiry of any one. I can help you if anybody can.'

He bowed his thanks and was gone. A few minutes afterwards I left my office in search of the residence of the wife. She had given me her street and number, and I had no difficulty in finding her.

'I want you to be at my office to-morrow afternoon at four o'clock,' said I; 'not five minutes sooner, however.'

'Yes, sir,' she answered, satisfied that I was looking closely after her interests.

I passed the night more awake than asleep, thinking how I could best secure the object I had in view—how that odious and inhuman law could be evaded, that otherwise was certain to make a wreck of this unhappy woman's household. The forenoon slipped away as it always did. After dinner I sat and waited for half past three o'clock to come. I was apprised of the fact of its arrival by the opening of the door, and the entrance of my man again.

'Punctual!' said he.

He looked better than on the previous day, though I could see he had still been feeding the fires of dissipation the over night. I led him into a back room, leaving the door ajar, and sat down and began conversation with him. I saw more plainly than before that he was determined to get all his wife had, whatever it might be. And still, from various questions put to him to divert his thoughts to other objects, I saw as plainly that at heart he loved his wife, and might possibly yet become a devoted and noble husband.

While we were occupied with nothing but these generalities, I keeping his curiosity piqued to learn what I might have of importance to communicate, the town clock hard by struck four. Involuntarily I started in my chair. At the same moment the door opened in the other room. I told my man to sit still a few moments, and I would be back again.—But in going out, I was careful to leave the door ajar, that all we said in the outer office might be overheard

The poor lady was there, prompt enough.—I asked her to be seated, she little thinking that the cause of all her trouble was just in the other room. She waited apparently for me to introduce the subject for which I had requested her attendance.

'I can obtain your bill for you, I think,' said I, in a loud tone; 'but if I should tell you that your little savings would be untouched without this proceeding, would you still insist on carrying it through?'

'No—never, sir; never in the world!' she answered, clasping her hands. 'I would not cast Henry away! I love him yet. I would not cast Henry away! I love him yet! I always shall love him! He may wrong me more than he has, but it will make no difference with my heart. I do this only for the sake of my dear little girl. She must be cared for let who may be the sufferer. Oh dear Henry, why won't you be to me what you once was?'

This last exclamation was uttered in such a touching tone, and came so fresh from her wounded heart, that a man must have been less than a man who could have heard it unmoved. In an instant almost, the repentant husband, moved by her words of anguish and supplication, came rushing out from the inner room and threw his arms around his wife—He called on her to forgive him—to forgive him! His heart was smitten. To find her thus true to him through the whole of his treachery, and to hear from her own lips that she still loved him in spite of his negligence, cut even him to the quick of his nature. He could bear it no longer.

They embraced and wept and embraced each other again. He confessed his guilt.—He decreed that she should thus suffer no longer. She forgave him all, and withdrew her petition for divorce altogether. I saw them leave my office with joy in company.—They went home. Since that time he has been an altered man, and a model husband. And I sometimes love to think I may have had a hand in it all.

Democratic Economy.

The Democracy are great on economy—over the left. We see it stated in an exchange, that the national debt is now $65,000,000. When Mr. Buchanan went into office there was $24,000,000 in the Treasury. He has, therefore, expended $89,000,000 beyond the ordinary receipts of the Government in a little over three years. A large proportion of this sum has been expended in sustaining rotten newspapers, and in buying up mercenary members of Congress.

Wadesboro,' Argus.

Another Slaver Captured with 550 Negroes on Board!

The Bark Williams, Capt. Stanley, of New York, has been captured off the Isle of Pines by the U. S. Sloop Wyandotte, and taken into Key West. She had on board 550 negroes.

The Escape of Post-Master Fowler.

How it was effected—His last hours at the New York Hotel—A Terrible Scene—Determination to Commit Suicide—A Purse made up by his Friends, etc.

The New York Leader of Saturday morning, gives what purports to be an account of 'the last hours spent at the New York Hotel by Isaac V. Fowler.' The Leader is owned and edited by John Clancy, a personal and political friend of the late postmaster. According to his statement Mr. Fowler learned on Thursday, the 10th instant, that the Postmaster General, having returned from Florida, had dropped on the trail of the deficiency; and the next day, Friday, Messrs. Butterworth and Hall, (of the firm of Campbell, Hall & Company,) started for the national capital, their design being to solicit time for an effort to be made by the friends of Mr. Fowler to raise the amount due to the United States. On Friday evening, says the writer, Mr. Fowler's courage seems to have deserted him, and he walked the streets until day-light without sleep or food.—On Saturday morning he went down to the office and found it in charge of the Chief Clerk of the Auditor's department, a demand for payment of the deficiency having been made.—Although failure to meet this demand in itself constituted a crime under the law of the United States, he seems to have entertained hopes that the efforts of his friends in Washington would prove successful, and was quite cheerful in conversing with the friends who called on him. He dined that evening with August Belmont, and appeared to be in good spirits, although he left early, pleading a prior engagement.

"In the mean time" says the account, 'Marshal Isaiah Rynders called at the New York Hotel rather early in the course of the evening, and was there quite unreserved in stating that he had with him a warrant for Mr. Fowler's arrest. The Marshal remained inside and around the hotel, but chiefly inside until about 12 o'clock; and it is to be supposed that some of the friends of Mr. Fowler, knowing the Marshal's official intentions, must have stationed themselves at the front door, so as to caution Mr. Fowler to enter through the side door on Waverly Place, if he wished to avoid arrest. This stratagem must have been successful; for at a quarter past eleven o'clock on Saturday, Mr. Fowler was in his bed-room and had sent for a gentleman who had been dining that day in the New York Hotel, to whom he stated with great emotion and many tears the whole facts of the case—announcing that his office had been taken from under his charge that morning, and that he would be arrested, if alive, on the next Monday morning by Rynders. 'But I do not intend to live,' he said, pointing to a small revolver with an ivory handle which lay upon his dressing table. 'I want to write some farewell notes in the morning, but my nerves are unsteady, and if you can come and act as my amanuensis you will do me the last earthly favor that man can grant.'

The friend reasoned with Fowler, that the reports from Washington might be exaggerated, and exacted a promise that he would not injure himself at least until the evening of the next day. Finally, at 1 o'clok, he left him sleeping. For the remainder of the narrative we quote the words of the writer:

'Scarcely had he gone when a carriage drove up to the door, and two true friends of our late Postmaster, Messrs. B. and T. jumped out. They were told by the clerk that Mr. Fowler was not at home; but they were not satisfied, and insisted on seeing a party (Mr. C.) residing in the New York Hotel, who is known at all times to have shared Mr. Fowler's entire confidence. They woke up this third party, had a hurried consultation with him; and then all three went down stairs and were about knocking at the door of Mr. Fowler's bedroom, when the fear struck them that he might think they were officers coming to arrest him, and thereupon make way with his life—as he had frequently spoke of doing to one of the party. Acting under this fear, Mr. C. procured a pass key to Mr. Fowler's parlor, opened the door very gently, and the tenant of the rooms did not awake until all three of his friends were standing around his bedside. The ivory stock of a pistol protruding from under the pillow, showed that they had not been too cautious. Fowler being aroused, a terrible scene ensued—the unhappy gentleman writhing and groaning with agony, weeping and shouting incoherent regrets, so that his friends next began to fear that he would alarm the house—the nature of Marshal Rynder's visit having been buzzed round among all the guests with the swiftness and exaggerations attending such rumors. Messrs. B. and T. (this Mr. B. does not mean Butterworth,) had to use a peremptory tone to quiet Mr Fowler—Mr. C. being utterly overcome and unable to speak. They exhibited telegrams from Washington of still later date than the despatch received on his return to the hotel that evening by himself; and the telegrams were of such a nature that they knew Rynders—however well disposed he might be—*dare* not delay arresting the man named in his warrant, if said man should be found in the hotel after daylight that Sunday morning.—Hurriedly, then, they packed up a few changes of linen, coats, &c., into a valise. Mr. Fowler meanwhile dressing himself and rather beginning to show relief as flight instead of death became the prospect before him. Mr. C.—one of the truest friends ever man had—resolved to raise a purse next day which would place Mr. Fowler beyond any reasonable want for a couple of years—the sum, as we heard, being $8,000—which has since, all but $2,000, been subscribed. On this point, however—the exact amount of the sum—we are not sure as on the other particulars of this narrative. All the arrangements being soon ended, at just seven minutes past two o'clock, A. M., on the morning of last Sunday week, Isaac V. Fowler, leaning on the arms of his friends, Messrs. B. and T., took final leave (as a resident) of the New York Hotel; and by eight o'clock on Sunday morning, when Rynders again called, the rooms which he occupied and had so filled with objects of art and curiosity, were desolate and bare. All the books, pictures and bronzes were removed; the many presents made to Mr. Fowler by female and other friends no longer were littered round the table in that admired confusion which has so often arrested the eye of visitors. Rynders found only naked walls and ordinary hotel furniture—the clerk announcing to all questioners that 'no such gentleman as I. V. Fowler boards at his hotel.' Whither Mr. Fowler was taken in the carriage by Messrs. B. and T., it would not be in good taste to state. He was, however, well taken care of, and suffered but little restraint—his luxuriant black whiskers having been shaved off on Sunday morning, and a pair of gold spectacles completely altering his appearance whenever placed in any situation where those not in his immediate confidence could see him. The necessity of disguise must itself have proved to a man of his personal pride, a terrible—almost compensating punishment. But that is all over now, and we believe he is safe out of the country."

A Special Providence.

The following story is said by the Portsmouth Chronicle, to be derived, as to all its facts, from a most respectable Quaker family, whose veracity cannot be doubted:

About fifty years ago, in the western part of the State of New York, lived a lonely widow, named Mozher. Her husband had been dead many years, and her only daughter was grown up and married, living at the distance of a mile or two from the family mansion.

And thus the old lady lived alone in her house day and night. Yet her conscious innocence and trust in Providence, she felt safe and cheerful—did her work quietly during the day-light, and at eventide slept sweetly.

One morning, however, she awoke with an extraordinary and unwonted gloom upon her mind, which was impressed with the apprehension that something strange was about to happen to her or hers. So full was she of this thought that she could not stay at home that day, but must go abroad to give vent to it, by unbosoming herself to her friends, especially her daughter. With her she spent the greater part of the day, and to her she several times repeated the recital of her apprehensions. The daughter as often repeated the assurance that her good mother had never done injury to any person, and added, 'I cannot think any one would hurt you for you have not an enemy in the world.'

On her way home she called upon a neighbor, who lived in the last house before she reached her own. Here she again made known her continued apprehension which had nearly ripened into fear, and from the lady of the mansion she received answers similar to those of her daughter. 'You have harmed no one in your whole lifetime, surely no one will molest you. Go home in quiet, and Rover shall go with you. Here, Rover," said she, to a stout watch-dog, that lay on the floor, 'here Rover, go home with Mrs. Mozher, and take care of her.' Rover did as he was told. The widow went home, milked her cows, took care of everything out of doors, and went to bed as usual. Rover had not left her for an instant. When she was fairly in bed he laid himself down upon the outside, and as the widow relied on his fidelity, and perhaps chid herself for needless fear, she fell asleep. Sometime in the night she awoke, being startled, probably, by a slight noise outside the house. It was so slight however, that she was not aware of being startled at all, but heard as soon as she awoke, a sound like the rising of a window near her bed, which was in a room on the ground floor.

The dog neither barked or moved. Next there was another sound, as if some one was in the room and stepped cautiously on the floor. The woman saw nothing but now for the first time felt the dog move, as he made a violent spring from the bed, and at the same moment something fell on the floor, sounding like a heavy log. Then followed other noises like the pawing of a dog's feet; but soon all was still again, and the dog resumed his place on the bed without having barked or growled at all.

This time the widow did not go to sleep immediately, but lay awake wondering, yet not deeming it best to get up. But at last she droppped asleep, and when she awoke the sun was shinning. She hastily stepped out of bed, and there lay the body of a man, extended on the floor, dead, with a large knife in his hand, which was even now extended. The dog had seized him by the throat with a grasp of death, and neither man or dog could utter a sound till all was over. This man was the widow's son-in-law, the husband of her only daughter. He coveted her little store of wealth, her house, her cattle, and her land; and instigated by this sordid impatience, he could not wait for the decay of nature to give her property up to him and his, as the only heirs apparent, but make this stealthy visit to do a deed of darkness in the gloom of the night. A fearful retribution waited for him. The widow's apprehensions, communicated to her mind and impressed upon her nerves, by what unseen power we know not, the sympathy of the woman who loaned the dog, and the silent but certain watch of the dog himself, formed a chain of events which brought the murderer's blood upon his own head, and which are difficult to be explained, without reference to that Providence which numbers the hairs of our heads, watches the sparrow's fall, and 'shapes our ends, rough, hew them as we will.'

Edward Everett.

Edward Everett, the Union candidate for Vice President, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 7, 1764. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was the predecessor of President Kirkland as pastor of the New South Church in Boston, and was afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Norfolk county, Massachusetts. Edward Everett entered Harvard College in 1807, at the early age of thirteen, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors, in a class containing more than the average amount of ability. For some time after graduating he was employed in his Alma Mater as a tutor, at the same time pursuing his studies in divinity, the profession which we had selected. In 1812 he delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on American poets. In 1813 he was settled as pastor over the Brattle street church in Boston. In 1814 he published several works on religious subjects, and in this year he was chosen Professor of Greek literature in Harvard College. With a view of qualifiying himself for the duties of his post, he entered upon an extended course of European study and travel, leaving home in the spring of 1815, and passed two years at the famous University of Gottingen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with this department.

He passed the winter of 1817–'19 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. In the autumn of 1818 he returned to the Continent, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome and Naples. In the spring of 1819 he made a short tour in Greece; returned home in the same year, and entered upon the duties of his professorship. During his residence in Europe his range of study embraced the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of public law as then professed in the German universities, and a comprehensive examination of the existing political system of Europe. Simultaneous with his professorship he edited the North American Review, which he conducted till 1824. He also found time to prepare and publish a translation of "Butman's Greek Grammar." Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the constituency of the district in which he resided. His nomination was made without him being consulted, and was a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, without distinction of party. He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams, then just elected President of the United States. Mr. Everett served ten years in Congress, and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House of Representatives. In the Twentieth Congress he was Chairman of that Committee. In the Nineteenth Congress, though then just elected to the House, and the youngest member of the committee, he drew the celebrated report on the Panama mission. He was chairman during Mr. Adams' Presidency, in the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Indians. During his Congressional career he displayed a thorough knowledge of the politics of the country and the wants of the whole Union, and the speeches always engaged the most profound attention. In the autumn of 1834 he declined a re-nomination to Congress, as his political friends were desirous of presenting his name as candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen by a large majority in the ensuing election. He was afterwards re-elected, holding the executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful and popular. In the autumn of 1839, after an animated struggle, he was defeated in another contest for the gubernatorial chair, by Marcus Morton, by a majority of one vote. In 1840 he sailed for Europe with his family, and remained abroad for five years, four of which he passed as an American Minister at the Court of St. James. During the period of his mission some delicate questions, of which that of the Northeastern boundary and the McLeod case were the most prominent, threatened the pacific relations of the United States and Great Britain, and to their amicable adjustment the firmness and diplomacy of our Minister largely contributed. The case of the Creole, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Dieman's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens, convicted of participation in the Canada rebellion. The space allotted to this sketch will not allow us to enumerate further the invaluable services of Mr. Everett while our Minister at England. Suffice it to say, his course was of the most dignified character. In the spring of 1843 he was appointed to fill the newly constituted commission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Upon his return to this country, in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University; but his impaired health compelled him to resign his post at the end of three years. In 1850 he was called upon by the President to fill the vacant Secretaryship of State made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster.—He held the office during the last four months of Millard Fillmore's administration. The condition of the public business made them months of most severe labor. Among the important matters that demanded his consideration were those relating to the Crescent City steamer, Labos islands, and the negotiations pertaining to the fisheries; he concluded an international copyright convention with Great Britain, and a Consular convention with France, and reviewed the whole subject of Central American affairs in their relations to this government and Great Britain, and induced Congress to establish a mission of the first class to Central America. But the question that attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention, guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability drawn up by Mr. Everett. Before leaving the Department of State Mr. Everett was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session in March, 1853, and made an elaborate speech on the Central American question. Such is a brief outline of Mr. Everett's career. Though past the age of sixty-four, he is still in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, and his latest efforts surpass in merit even those of the zenith of his manhood.—Those who remember his oratory thirty years ago recognize in it the same fire and energy that charmed them at that period, refined and chastened by the long practice and familiarity with all classes of auditors. It is rare to find a man who has led so laborious a life, displaying, after years of toil, so keen an interest in every movement of life and affairs. Though classed among the conservative men of the country, he is the eloquent advocate of rational progress in every form of social development.

Cautionary.

As the use of the fertilizer, Guano, has become so general, it is important that the dangers of its use, through inadvertence or carelessness, should be recorded. We have heard frequently, that this manure was poisonous, and the following notice from the Kingstree Star should put planters on their guard:

'A negro man, belonging to the estate of P. O. Fulton, had a wound on one of his hands, and while working in Guano he became poisoned with it. The poison extended up his arm and was conveyed into the system the effects of which caused him to suffer the most intense pain. He survived ten days.

The physicians who attended him related these facts to us. We chronicle them for what they are worth.—Guano, we believe, is composed of vegetable and animal matter, the latter of which, in a state of decomposition, is poisonous.

A duel took place on the 24th, at Screven's Ferry, Savannah, between C. A. L. Lamar, and Commodore Moore, late of the Texas navy. The difficulty grew out of the evidence of the latter in the Farnham case. Shots were exchanged, but the difficulty was amicably settled.

Mr. Everett's Letter of Acceptance.

MR. HUNT TO HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

BALTIMORE, 11th May, 1860.

Dear Sir: It has become my agreeable duty, as the presiding officer of the National Union Convention, which terminated its session in this city last evening, to inform you that you have received the nomination of that body as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

It would be far beyond my power to convey to you an adequate impression of the intense ardor and enthusiasm with which the nomination was made. Without the formality of a ballot your name was on every lip, and was adopted with loud acclamations coming from grateful and patriotic hearts. State after State vied with each other for the privilege of rendering to you its tribute of affectionate homage and admiration.

The high estimate of your valuable public services entertained by the whole country, and the universal gratitude excited by your voluntary efforts as a private citizen to imbue the minds of your countrymen with feelings of love and veneration for the character of Washington, and respect for his example and teachings, were reflected by the Convention in a manner at once impressive, appropriate and gratifying.

It was believed, moreover, that the association of your name with that of John Bell, as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the nation, would of itself constitute an irresistible appeal to the patriotism, loyalty and national spirit of the whole American people.

In this season of discord and distraction, we feel it to be a paramount duty to make an earnest effort to revive sentiments of harmony and brotherhood between the different States and sections of our Union.

We were not ignorant of your cherished purpose to decline in future the cares and honors of official station; yet we do not permit ourselves to doubt that the same sentiment of patriotism which your voice and example have inspired in the hearts of others, will prompt you to yield to the call now made upon you, by a large and respectable portion of your countrymen.

I have the honor to be,
With high respect,
Your obedient servant,
WASHINGTON HUNT.
To the Honorable ED. EVERETT.

MR. EVERETT TO HON. WASHINGTON HUNT.

Boston, May 29, 1860.

My Dear Sir:—I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done me the honor to nominate me as its candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.

I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism, and intelligence; and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country. For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances, be a matter of course; but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain; loath as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December.

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participations in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand."

It having been suggested to me, notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of, at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated, which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice Presidency. These reasons, of course, still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause, (if I may without indelicacy say anything on the subject,) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their intelligent and active assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the Mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent fund for their conservation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of co-operating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the exception of Missouri, though often kindly invited,) and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor, to tread the thorny and *thankless* paths of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us,) I feel as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office—which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me, from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service.

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression,—it is certainly mine,—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed an almost purely sectional character,—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it cannot be much longer kept up without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view. While a potent and a baleful influence is exercised by men of this class in both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the out set, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions, in reference to which, as abstract formulæ, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake, which requires the discussion to be kept up. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories, and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its sessions, (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency, representing respectively the dominant, sectional ideas, will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass, at which North and South cannot and will not co-operate in the periodical re-organization of the government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be called into action throughout the Union, or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1776 and 1787, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord, (for they existed then as now,) as our Fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be nominated by the numerical predominance and military powers of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of co-equal Sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to, if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled, with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles, and in ordinary times, I admit that third parties are objectionable, but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which the proceedings were conducted, cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the Constitution without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law; but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The Constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the country can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency presented by the Union Convention, is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talent, large experience in affairs, proved integrity, and sterling patriotism, furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former preferences.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with its patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country.

I remain, dear sir,
Sincerely yours,
EDWARD EVERETT.

Moses A. Bledsoe.

We learn from the Spirit of the Age, that Moses A. Bledsoe, independent democratic candidate for the Senate of Wake, addressed his fellow-citizens, at the courthouse in Raleigh on Friday night of last week. The "Age" says "the house was full to overflowing. The speech was chiefly in defence of the position he occupies, and in reference to the 'inequalities and injustice of the present revenue law,' &c., to use his own language."

New Postoffices have been established at the following places in North Carolina:

"Meat Camp," Watauga county, Edward Hodges, Postmaster.

"Youngs' Turnout," Catawba county, Emanuel Sigmore, P. M.

"Salem Chapel," Forsythe county, John Coles, P. M.

"Walnut Shade," Gaston county, James F. W. Freeman, P. M.

Facts and Figures.

These are 'edged tools' which politicians should handle with great care, provided they have a regard for their own safety. Yet Democrats in North Carolina appear to have the most supreme contempt for their own reputations, if we may judge from their careless handling of these same edge tools. We have corrected many glaring errors of the Wilmington Journal, the Newbern Enquirer, the Salisbury Banner, the Raleigh Press, the Winston Sentinel, &c. And now we find some equal to any of them in a speech delivered at Salisbury by a very respectable gentleman from Raleigh, (Edward Cantwell, Esq.,) and published last week in the Raleigh Press. His statistics abound with errors, but we propose to notice but one or two of the most glaring. We copy the following paragraph:

'Mr. Cantwell then asked what had the West to gain by the change? He showed that 42 counties of the West had paid last year into the public treasury $175,000—a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue. It might be a delicate matter for an Eastern man to say this, but coming from the centre of the State, he, Mr. C., thought it might be received from him, who might be considered an impartial observer of these things. He showed that the West had paid but $175,000 into the treasury, while she had received, in the same period, $491,128, for her Western works.'

Mr. Cantwell has not named the '42 counties of the West,' and thus it is not easy to show which they are.—But we copy from the Comptroller's last annual Report a list of *all* the counties in the West, with the amount paid by each. There are 47 of these counties, and we add the half of Wake, as being neither East nor West. (The county of McDowell was not returned last year, and we take the amount from the year previous.)

The following is the exact statement:

Alamance	$7,317 98	Ashe	3,545 53
Alexander	2,287 10	Burke	4,472 57
Anson	9,470 36	Caldwell	2,909 26
Buncombe	6,172 12	Catawba	5,100
Cabarrus	8,769 15	Cherokee	2,178 09
Caswell	13,613 06	Cumberland	17,753 43
Chatham	10,278 97	Davie	5,127 05
Cleaveland	4,770 54	Gaston	4,748 86
Davidson	8,722 53	Harnett	3,012 31
Forsyth	8,720 57	Henderson	4,667 86
Guilford	13,571 28	Jackson	1,551 95
Haywood	1,682 90	Macon	1,711 12
Iredell	9,048 62	McDowell	2,326 94
Lincoln	5,255 43	Montgomery	3,157
Madison	1,419 17	Orange	12,046 65
Mecklenburg	16,069 03	Polk	1,418 10
Moore	5,119 76	Richmond	7,725 17
Person	7,381 63	Rowan	15,009 59
Randolph	7,418 01	Stanly	2,967 81
Rockingham	11,282 44	Surry	3,738 31
Rutherford	5,480 03	Wake (⅓)	13,023 37
Stokes	4,438 27	Wilkes	3,977 55
Union	5,381 89	Yancey	1,589 32
Watauga	1,490 79		
Yadkin	4,015 52		$303,882 05

Now here it will be seen that 'the West,' of which Mr. Cantwell speaks in the closing sentence we have quoted from him, pays $303,882 05, instead of $175,000, into the State Treasury. This is an extraordinary discrepancy. But if any one wishes to satisfy himself whether Mr. Cantwell or we are right, let him examine the Comptroller's Report for himself, and he will be satisfied.

But Mr. Cantwell will probably tell us that he did not mean to include the *entire* West (though he says distinctly at the close that 'the West had paid but $175,000.') In another place he says '42 counties of the West.' Now without admitting the propriety of this selection of 42 smaller counties, and denominating them 'the West,' we must show that Mr. Cantwell's figures are still very far from being correct. Let us deduct the half of Wake and the five largest tax-paying counties, so as to leave only 42 counties. Thus:—

Wake (⅓)	$13,023 37	Mecklenburg	$16,069 03
Caswell	13,613 06	Cumberland	17,753 43
Guilford	13,571 28	Rowan	15,009 59
			$89,039 76

Take $89,039 76 from $303,882 05 and still there remains $214,842 29, instead of $175,000, paid by the 42 smallest counties.

But we insist upon it, and prove from the Comptroller's Report, that 'the West' paid into the treasury last year $303,882 05, out of the whole amount of $633,432 97. This lacks but $12,834 of being one-half, instead of being 'a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue,' as Mr. Cantwell says.

This most extraordinary mistake probably led Mr. Cantwell into another equally glaring. In a previous part of the speech, 'He showed' (so it says) that the proposed change would give the East 37 of the Senators, leaving but 13 for the West.'

Representation in the Senate, as our readers know, is based upon taxation. As the East pays more taxes than the West, it now has 27 Senators to 23 from the West. But if Mr. Cantwell's assertion that the West pays only 'a little over one-fourth of the entire revenue' were true, it would need no 'change' to give the East 37 Senators and the West only 13. That would be the exact proportion under the existing system of taxes. So that, taking Mr. Cantwell's statement as correct, the proposed change would leave the sections exactly as they now are entitled to be—the only wonder being, that, with a Senatorial representation based on taxation, the East should be content now to pay nearly three-fourths of the taxes and only have a very little more than half the Senators.

But Mr. Cantwell's figures are altogether erroneous. The East pays more than half the taxes and has a little more than half the Senators. And under 'the proposed change' the East can scarcely by possibility gain more than one Senator, for its increase of taxes will not be one-fiftieth part of the whole, or $12,000.

How far Mr. Cantwell redeemed his pledge to 'leave flights of fancy to the Opposition,' the reader can judge.—To us it appears that he drew on his fancy for his figures, and he evidently has a very lively imagination.

Fayetteville Observer.

A. W. Burton, Esq., is the Democratic candidate for Senator in Rutherford, Cleaveland and Polk.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. BRALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE,

FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1860.

Our Terms.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" is published upon the following TERMS, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers therefore will govern themselves accordingly.

1 copy one year, if paid in advance, $2 00;
If paid within 3 months, 2 25;
If paid within 6 months, 2 50;
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

Nominees of the Union Convention!

For President:

JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

For Vice-President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Justice Demands that—Like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

FOR THE SENATE.

L. Q. SHARPE, Esq.,

OF IREDELL.

TO CENSUS TAKERS.

We are prepared to furnish BLANKS to Marshals and their Assistants, which, by distributing among the community a day or so before hand, will save the officers a deal of trouble and delay, when they call upon families for a statement of farm products, &c.

The price will be $1 per hundred. Orders should be sent in immediately.

Appointments.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday,	June	13th,	Winston, Forsythe.
Thursday,	"	14th,	Yadkinville, Yadkin.
Friday,	"	15th,	Dobson, Surry.
Saturday,	"	16th,	Gap Civil, Alleghany.
Monday,	"	18th,	Jefferson, Ashe.
Wednesday,	"	20th,	Wilksboro', Wilkes.
Friday,	"	22d,	Lenoir, Caldwell.
Saturday,	"	23rd,	Morganton, Burke.
Monday,	"	25th,	Marion, McDowell.

☞ We are requested to give notice that B. R. MOORE, Esq., of Rowan, will address the people of Iredell county, upon the political questions of the day, on Tuesday of our Special Term of Superior Court.

We do not think that Mr. Moore will be able to make many proselytes to Democracy in Iredell. However, we shall be pleased to hear what he will have to say.

Look upon

THIS PICTURE,	AND ON THIS.
WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:	*Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—*Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.*
Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*	

Re-Affirmed.

The Editor of this paper would re-affirm the substantial correctness of his report of the Gatesville discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool. The remark attributed to Gov. Ellis, to the effect that the East paid her full measure of taxation, heaped up, pressed down and running over, while the West, like the horse-leech, still cried "give! give!" *was made*, by that gentleman; and it is a piece of impertinence and bad-taste for anybody at a distance, and not present on the occasion, to deny it. *The Citizen* is as "accurate" as most papers—the Charlotte *Democrat* to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Murfreesboro Citizen.*

Be it known to all men, that the Murfreesboro *Citizen* is a Democratic paper, and that the editor was present at Gatesville and heard Gov. Ellis make his speech.

Candidates.

A. B. F. Gaither and A. K. Simonton, Esqrs., have declared themselves candidates for the Commons in Iredell county; both Whigs.

Dr. John M. Carson, Whig, and Reuben Watt, Democrat, are candidates for the Commons in Alexander county. Both for ad valorem.

L. Q. Sharpe, Esqr., of Iredell, Whig, was nominated by the convention that met at Taylorsville last week, to represent the district composing the counties of Iredell, Alexander and Wilkes, in the Senate.

Wm. Shakspeare Harris, Esq., and Capt. Moses Pitts, have declared themselves candidates for the Commons in Cabarrus county; both oppositionists. Cabarrus is entitled to only one Commoner.

In Orange county, the democratic candidates are Dr. Pride Jones for the Senate, and J. W. Norwood and W. F. Strowd for the Commons. The Opposition candidates are Josiah Turner, jr., for the Senate, and Jones Watson and H. K. Nash for the Commons.

In Robeson county, the democrats have nominated John S. Pope and Alex. H. McMillan for the Commons, and recommended W. L. Steele for the Senate from Richmond and Robeson. The opposition party nominated Murdoch McRae and Stephen S. Cobb for the Commons, and recommended Gen. Dockery as their candidate for the Senate.

Col. M. Masten and John E. Clayton, Esq. have announced themselves candidates for the office of Sheriff in Forsyth. Dr. E. Kerner is a candidate for the Legislature.

We tender a vote of thanks to Mrs. Jules R. Simonton for a present of fine cabbage-heads and beets. Also, to an unknown friend for a present of beets.

Mr. Everitt's Acceptance.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, this week, the admirable letter of acceptance from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT. Its perusal will afford pleasure to the friends of Constitutional government all over the country.

High-Handed Invasion.

We have it from reliable authority, that Hon. Burton Craige, so soon as he shall return from Washington City, is to be despatched by the Salisbury clique into Catawba county to lecture the honest Democracy against Equal Taxation and *command* them to support John W. Ellis. Craige, it is said, considers the people of Catawba county his vassals, who are to exercise no will of their own, but must implicitly obey him in all that they do politically. Never before did we hear of such unqualified audacity, and insolence upon the rights of a free people! The Emperor of Austria would not act more tyrannically towards his Hungarian subjects. Are the honest people of Catawba prepared for such invasion of their rights by the interested politicians and office-seekers in Rowan? Cannot the people of Catawba judge for themselves, what is best calculated to promote their high interests, in State and National affairs, without the dictum of Mr. Craige?

But, it is none of our business, and we will dismiss the subject.

New Hotel at Davidson College.

H. P. Helper, Esq., has completed at Davidson College a New Hotel, which, he has well-furnished and prepared to accommodate the traveling public with the comforts of a home. See advertisement.

Hon. John Pool

Passed west with his family to the Springs in Catawba county last Saturday, and returned Monday. He was on his way to fulfil an appointment made with Gov. Ellis, at Winston. Many of the citizens met Mr. P. at the depot in this place and gave him a hearty greeting. Mr. Pool was in fine health and the best of spirits. He had no time to make a talk and could not, inasmuch as his competitor was not present.

Railroads in Cuba.

The Cuban Messenger says there are now finished and in the course of construction throughout the Island 27 railroads, comprising an aggregate of about 818 English miles, at a cost up to last year of $17,027,416 66, and according to the statistics published they yielded in 1858 the sum of $3,386,840.

Arrival of the Parkersburg.

The Wilmington *Herald* says: "Last evening about 9 o'clock, the quiet of our town was disturbed by the firing of cannon, announcing the arrival of the pioneer steamer, Parkersburg from New York, which port she left on Saturday last.

We sincerely hope, that this effort of our Railroad companies and citizens may be productive of beneficial results to all concerned, and the line, through the patronage extended to it, may be established on a firm and permanent basis. Surely, if regularity and speed in sailing from and arriving at each port be an object, then the steamer should command full freights, which we hope she may always get. She brought a fair list of freight this trip, and we understand that she will convey back a full return cargo.

Wrecked in a Lottery Office.

The St. Louis Herald, in speaking of the recently discovered embezzlement of a clerk in that city, says the defalcation for which Smith, the clerk, was arrested will hardly fall short of $100,000, and Smith has nothing to show for it. The rock, upon which he split, was the one upon which many another has been wrecked—the Lottery office. The extent of operations in this line may be imagined when it is stated that he is indebted to one lottery firm in that city in the sum of $10,000.

Death of Judge Daniel.

Hon. Peter V. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, died, at his residence, in Richmond, Va., on the 31st ult.

Death of Lord Byron's Widow.

Lady Anne Isabella, Baroness Nole Byron, widow of the late Lord Byron, died, May 16th, at No. 11, St. George's terrace, Regent's Park, London.

Terrific Tornado.

Seventy Lives Lost in Iowa—One hundred and Fifty in Illinois—Great Destruction of Property.

CHICAGO, June 5.—The furious and terrific tornado of last Sunday night, was first observed between Marion and Cedar Rapids, Linn county, Iowa, going northwest and southeast, three separate currents crossing the track of the Chicago railroad several times.

At Lisbon, the depot buildings and all the warehouses, were entirely demolished. A train of ten freight cars, heavily loaded, were lifted bodily from the track and dashed to pieces.

Before reaching Lisbon, the fearful current killed ten persons. One current passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing everything in its course, and killing sixteen persons.

Another current passed Union Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons. It then passed south of the railroad, near Dewitt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Mr Thomas Hartfield.

The tornado then passed south of Pomeroy and Lowmear, demolishing the house of David Millard, killing him and a portion of his family.

It next struck the town of Camanche, on the Mississippi river, at which point the loss of life was much greater than at first reported. No less than fifty-five persons were killed at this place alone, and one hundred and twenty-five wounded, some of them, it is feared, fatally. Ten are missing.

At Camanche, a large timber raft, containing a crew of twenty-four men and two women, was scattered like so much chaff.—Twenty-one men, and both the women were lost.

The tornado travelled a distance of ninety miles.

In Iowa the loss of life is estimated at 70, and in Illinois, at 150.

Yesterday two trains ran every hour from Clinton to the scene of disaster for the relief of the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 4.—A storm of great violence, but fortunately of brief duration, passed here to-day. The damage here and on the Lebanon branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, is very great. In Bullitt and Marion counties, buildings, trees, and crops of wheat and corn, have been totally destroyed.

ST. LOUIS, June 4.—The storm of Saturday last was very severe at Alton, Illinois. The total loss will exceed $100,000!

The German Catholic Church is a complete wreck. The Democrat office was much damaged. The Episcopal church was much wrecked, and lost its steeple. The steeple of the Methodist Church fell through the roof doing great damage to the building. Much damage was also done by hail. There were many narrow escapes, but no lives lost.

The Northern part of Missouri also suffered extensively.

Great Outpouring of the People.

The New Orleans *Bulletin* says:—The Bell and Everett demonstration last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, was a truly great out-pouring of the people, an immense upheaving of the masses such as were not seen there before for years. The representatives of the bone and sinew, and industry and intelligence and worth of the community were there. No body, we will venture to say, who looked upon that sea of upturned faces, will dispute this statement. A single impulse seemed to animate the vast assemblage a determination to rise to the full height of the emergency that is upon us, and come to the rescue of the country in its present distracted condition.—The Hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and hundreds stood during the whole evening, while hundreds of others came and went away, being unable to find a place even to stand! At every mention of the Union and the Constitution, and of the names of Bell and Everett, the walls almost trembled beneath the thunder which followed. The meeting was great, emphatically great in numbers, great in enthusiasm, great in character, and great, sublime in its object.

That staunch, noble old patriot and jurist, Christian Roselius, presided, and electrified the vast crowd by a magnificent and earnest outburst of glowing, national sentiment, which was received with cheer upon cheer that compelled him to stop at every sentence. He was followed by Randell Hunt, a worty compeer, who drove home, as he only can do, the elevated and glorious train of thought with which the audience was already enchanted.

But it is useless to attempt to convey to our distant readers any adequate idea of the great Bell and Everett Constitutional Union meeting held in New Orleans on the night of the 30th May. New Orleans sends greeting, a solid, enthusiastic greeting, to her sister cities throughout the length and breadth of the land, and ere long we trust and expect Louisiana will send a similar greeting to her sister States in the interests of the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws.

We have no more room for further remarks, and must refer to our local column for details of the great outpouring.

Stirring News from Europe.

The news by the Quebec and Halifax steamers is of the most exciting character. We have had nothing like it since the stirring events in Northern Italy last summer. The Sicilian insurrection is in full blast, and sweeping everything before it. Garibaldi has not only effected a landing, but is moving on, comet-like, in the flush of triumph, towards the city of Palermo, where the inhabitants are said to be waiting to receive him, as their deliverer, with open arms. Panic has seized upon Naples. The King like another Belshazzar, starts aghast, as if at some handwriting upon the wall,—while the royal family, anticipating the worst, are gathering their jewels together and "packing up to go."

Simultaneously with these doings, come ominous reports of a treaty, offensive and defensive, between Austria, Naples and Rome; a forward movement of the Papal troops, under Gen. Lamoriciere, towards Piedmont, new misunderstandings between England and France, and last,—but not least,—strong symptoms of another demonstration of Russia upon Turkey.

War all over Europe is thus once more imminent. Scarcely nine months have elapsed since the Emperors of France and Austria met at Villfranca, and complacently undertook to settle the Italian question to suit themselves,—consulting no other interests save those of the *government* at the Tuileries, and the *government* at Vienna. We see now how summarily the people are unsettling these government "settlements," and how much truer a friend of the popular cause our late Staten Island candle maker is likely to become, than Louis Napoleon. If the Emperor, on driving Austria out of Italy, had but insisted upon the King of Naples making such concessions to his people, as only humanity and a decent respect for the opinions of the civilized world would seem to demand,—this uprising in Sicily, in all human probability, would never have taken place, and the "pacification of Europe," so ostentatiously proclaimed at Villafranca by the two Sovereigns, would not have been so abruptly and contemptuously broken by the mountaineers of Calabria.

Where, or how, or when, this new drama is to end, it would baffle the wisest of us to venture a guess,—and while we are guessing, it is needless to say that American and British sympathies are running strongly on the side of the Sicilian movement. A significant sign, in this direction,—so far as the latter are concerned,—the Queen's Proclamation putting a stop to the enlistment of volunteers in Ireland for the Pope of Rome.—*N. Y. Express.*

Davidson College.

The Annual Commencement at this Institution will occur on 11th and 12th of July. The Baccalaureate Sermon will be preached by Rev. A. W. Miller, of Petersburg, Va., on the evening of the 10th. The Annual Address before the two literary societies will be delivered by Hon. S. J. Person of Wilmington, on the morning of the 11th, and the Anniversary address before the Philanthropic Society will be delivered by Rev. W. T. Hall of York District, S. C., on the evening of the same. The Alumni Oration will be delivered on the morning of the 12th by P. B. McLaurin of Bennettsville, S. C.—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

We regret to learn from the Progress, that by a fire which occurred in Newbern on Monday night last, Mr. Pennington, the proprietor and editor of that journal, lost some $1,800 to $2,000, only partially covered by insurance. Mr. Pennington's friends in Newbern at once subscribed some four or five hundred dollars to be presented to him to cover his loss, but he gratefully, and, as we think, properly declined to accept the present. Such conduct is honorable both to them and him. We are glad to learn that the Progress will not suspend for a single issue even as the result of this misfortune. Pennington is one of the indomitables.—*Standard.*

It is a bad sign to see a man with his hat off at midnight, explaining the principles and theory of true Democracy to a lamp post.

John Bell, of Tennessee.

This distinguished champion of the Union party is the choice of a large majority of the States for the Presidency. He is one of the greatest of our living statesmen. He has grown gray in the service of his country, and from the first hour that he entered the councils of the nation he has been a man of mark. In the Nashville district he defeated Felix Grundy at the height of his popularity, backed by all the influence of General Jackson, who voted for the latter, with an open ticket. The veteran Ritchie, of the Richmond Enquirer, pronounced him, at that early day, the most promising young man in America, and prophesied that he would live to be president. "The hours are fast engendering the day when his prophecy will be fulfilled, and when a man of sterling honesty, first-rate ability and chivalrous honor, will reclaim the long lost dignity of that high office.

His history from the date of his first entry into public affairs, down to the present time, is the history of the country. He has been no time server, no trimmer of his political sails to catch the popular breeze. He has worshipped principle more than popularity, and several times in his life it has been his fortune to stand almost alone in the advocacy of what he thought right. He voted against the repeal of the Missouri Restriction when it required nerve of the highest order to do it. The South fatally deluded, was almost unanimous for it; but this union could not shake the firm purpose of his soul. Had his warning voice been heard and heeded, there would have been no Black Republican party. Had his views prevailed, the nefarious doctrine of squatter soveignty would never have been inaugurated, and the latitude of 36:30 would have remained forever the compromise line. There would have been no attempt to push slavery north of it, nor of frustrating the wishes of the South on this side. The Government and people, it is reasonable to presume, would have been at this day united in the bonds of peace and happiness. But the voice of John Bell was drowned in hoarse shouts for the repeal; and the wise foreboding of his cultivated and regulated mind were denied and defied.

Should the Baltimore Convention nominate him to the Presidency, the conflict will be no more game of push-pin. On the contrary, it will be like the wars of Homer's and Ossian's heroes, and nobly will he rally his forces: and pour them like a tide on the weak points of the enemy. The country by his election, will be restored to its pristine vigor and honor and honesty once more be 'lords of the ascendant.'"—*Brandon (Miss.) Repub.*

The Japanese are overcoming their repugnance to female society, enforced upon them by the Tycoon. After Gen. Cass's reception, a few evenings since, they examined the jewels on the arms of several belles, and shortly after, a dashing blonde exclaimed, "One of them kissed my hand. He gave it such a squeeze first. Oh, he did it splendidly."

"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

Vermin.

"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Rat, Roach, &c. Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Bed-Bug Exterminator.*
"Costar's"
"Costar's" *Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.*

DESTROYS INSTANTLY

Rats—Roaches—Mice—Moles—Ground Mice—Red Bugs—Ants—Moths—Mosquitoes—Flies—Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c. &c.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

30 Years established in New York *City*—used by the City Post-Office—the City Prisons and Station Houses—the City Steamers, Ships, &c.—the City Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c.—and by more than 20,000 private families.

☞ Druggists and Retailers everywhere will them.

☞ Wholesale Dealers in all the large Cities and Towns.

☞ BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations.

☞ $1,00 Sample Boxes sent by Mail.

☞ Address orders—or for Circulars to Dealers" to

HENRY R. COSTAR, PRINCIPAL DEPOT.
512 BROADWAY, (Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) N. Y.

Sold by

S. J. RICKERT.
Statesville, N. C.

May 18, '60. 24 3mo.

CANDIDATES.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. B. F. GAITHER, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

June 8, 1860. 27-tf

WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE A. K. SIMONTON, Esq., as the Opposition Candidate to represent the county of Iredell in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.

June 8, 1860. 27-tf

We are authorised to announce **WM. F. Wasson**, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Iredell county, at the ensuing election.

HYMENEAL.

MARRIED,

In Yadkin county, May 24, by Rev. Geo. B. Wetmore, JOHN H. BULLOCK, Esq., to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Hon. R. M. Pearson.

OBITUARY.

DIED,

At the residence of her father near Bethany Church on May 29, MARGARET J. SANDERS, daughter of Frank Sanders, aged 14 years.

In Iredell county, near Falls Town, on Saturday, 9th instant, Mrs. JANE ALLISON, aged 76 years 7 months 22 days.

HELPER'S HOTEL,

AT

DAVIDSON COLLEGE, N. C.

THE Subscriber has just completed a good, large and comfortable Hotel and Boarding House at this place, where all who may wish can find good accommodation.

—ALSO.—

I offer for sale a House and Lot at this place, nicely located and suitable for a small family.

H. P. HELPER.

June 15 '60 $5w28

MARBLE YARD

IN

Statesville, N. C.

ANY PERSON wishing

Tomb-Stones,
MONUMENTS,
or anything in the
MARBLE LINE,

will please Call on me. I bought for **cash**—and will *sell low for Cash, or Country Produce* at market price.

JOHN L. LYONS.

Statesville, June 15, '60 28:3m

The President has made the following appointments which have been confirmed by the Senate: W. R. Page of Virginia, Consul to Jerusalem; H. D. Johnson, Consul General at Constantinople; Mr. Mallett, Consul at Florence, and Mr. Moore, marshal of Nebraska.

Markets

Statesville Market—June 15, 1860.

Bacon	10 @ 12	Feathers	0 35 @ 0 40
Beef	0 4½ @ 0 5½	Flour	5 00 @ 5 50
Beeswax	0 25 @ 030	Flaxseed	1 00
Butter	0 15 @ 0 18	Hides, dry	0 15
Coffee	0 14 @ 0 16½	Green	0 06
Candles,		Lard	0 11 @ 0 12
Tallow	0 20	Linseed	0 30 @ 0 35
Adamantine	0 30 @ 0 35	Molasses	0 40 @ 0 65
Corn	0 70 @ 0 75	Nails	0 06 @ 0 07
Chickens	0 10 @ 0 12	Peas	0 65 @ 0 75
Dried Apples,		Rags	0 03
peeled	0 00	Rice	0 06
Dried Peaches,		Salt	1 90 @ 2 00
peeled	0 10	Sugar	0 10 @ 0 12
unpeeled	0 03½	Loaf	0 16 @ 0 18
Eggs, doz	0 8 10	Tallow	0 10 @ 0 12
		Wheat	1 10 @ 1 15

Charlotte Market—June 12, 1860.

Bacon,		Rye	0 00 @ 000
Hams	10 12½ @ 13 00	Peas	0 00 @ 0 00
Sides	0 11 @ 0 11½	Beans,	
Hog	0 11 @ 0 11½	white	0 00
Beeswax	0 25 @ 0 00	Oats	0 00 @ 0 00
Butter	0 15 @ 0 00	Meal	0 85 @ 0 00
Candles,		Hides,	
Adamantine	0 25 @ 0 30	Dry	0 12 @ 0 12½
Sperm	0 40	Green	0 05 @ 0 05½
Coffee,		Iron,	
Rio	0 14 @ 0 16½	Comm.	0 04 @ 0 05
Laguira	0 17 @ 0 20	Rolled	0 05 @ 0 05½
Java	0 00 @ 0 20	Lard	0 12 @ 0 12½
Cotton,		Molasses,	
Fair to good	0 09 @ 0 09½	N. O.	0 70 @ 0 75
Ordin to mid.	0 05 @ 0 07	Su. Ho.	0 00 @ 0 00
Flour,		W. I.	0 00 @ 0 40
Ex sup.		Nails	0 05 @ 006
in bbls	6 25 @ 0 00	Salt, sck.	1 50 @ 0 00
In bags	3 10 @ 1 12½	Spirits,	
Superfi.	3 00 @ 0 00	Rye wh	0 75 @ 0 00
Fine	0 00 @ 0 00	N. C.	0 55 @ 0 60
Grain,		Ap. Br.	0 00 @ 0 75
Wheat	1 25 @ 1 35	Peach	1 00 @ 1 50
Corn	0 85 @ 0 00	Sugars,	
		N. Orl.	0 10 @ 0 12½
		Loaf	0 15 @ 0 00

Salisbury Market—June 12,. 1860.

Apples,		Molasses.	
Dried	0 50 @ 1 00	Cuba	0 34 @ 0 45
Bacon	0 10 @ 0 11½	N. Orl.	0 60 @ 0 65
Beeswax	0 20 @ 0 25	Musco.	0 45 @ 0 50
Candles,		Nails cut	0 05 @ 0 06
Adamantine	0 23 @ 0 30	Oats	0 40 @ 0 45
Coffee,		Oils,	
Rio	0 12½ @ 0 16	Tanners	0 50 @ 0 00
Java	0 17 @ 0 22½	Rags, lb	0 2½
Cotton	0 09 @ 0 10	Salt, sck.	1 75 @ 1 85
Corn	0 75 @ 0 80	Sugar,	
" Meal	0 75 @ 0 80	Brown	0 07 @ 0 10
Feathers	0 30 @ 0 35	Crush	0 12 @ 0 15
Flour,		Clar.	0 11 @ 0 12
½ bbl.	5 60 @ 5 80	Tallow	0 10 @ 0 12
½ sack	2 70 @ 2 90	Wheat,	
Iron, bar	0 0 5	White	1 25 @ 1 30
Lard	0 12 @ 0 12½	Red	1 10 @ 1 25
		Wool	0 25 @ 0 30

NEW FIRM.

THE Firm of FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the undersigned have associated ourselves together under the Firm of

FOARD & HOOKER,

for the purpose of continuing the former business at the same place. We are thankful to our friends and customers for past favors and hope by a *CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT* system of doing business to merit and receive an increased patronage. We shall be able to furnish

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Negro Clothing, Farming Tools,

Guano, Plaster, Lime,

North Carolina Flour, Corn, Hay, Fish, Cypress Shingles, &c., &c.,

at as low prices as any other house in Eastern North Carolina.

Having our own Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay particular attention to the

Forwarding and Commission Business.

We will also make liberal cash advances on Consignments.

JNO. F. FOARD,
O. HOOKER.

Newbern, N. C., may 29, 1860 28:3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RETURNED from market, and is now receiving and opening a complete and full assortment of

GROCERIES,

consisting of COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES SYRUPS, TEA, PEPPER, SPICE, &c., with every other article usually kept in similar establishments, all of which will be sold as usual at exceedingly low prices His stock of

DRY GOODS

is far superior to any, as those who have favored him with their patronage can testify. The stock of

HATS & CAPS,
and
BOOTS & SHOES

cannot be equaled, either in style or manufacture, having had the most of them made to his order. The stock of

SOLE LEATHER
and
SADDLES

is full and complete and will be sold at unusually low rates, and which will only be

DISTRIBUTED

at this establishment exclusively for CASH.

FOR NOTHING

has a more desired effect than a cash system. Therefore a call is earnestly solicited, before purchasing elsewhere

AT FRANKFORD'S,
Salisbury, N. C.

June 8, 1860. 27:tf

HAS taken Rooms in the Simonton House where, he will be pleased to wait on all who desire his Services. mr16:15tf

BALTIMORE

Montgomery Wheat Fans!

WE have received a few of these

SUPERIOR WHEAT FANS,

which will be sold at the FACTORY PRICES, Freight added, if immediate application is made.

May 18, 1860. 24:tf. E. B. DRAKE & SON.

To the People of Iredell.

We will visit you some time during the months of June and July, for the purpose of taking the Census of Iredell, when we will have to know your Name and Age; the Name and Age of every member of your family; Your profession and theirs; Where you and they were born; How many married, died, or attended school, the last year ending June 1st, 1860,—if any of them over 20 years of age cannot read and write:—the number, age, sex and color of your Slaves; the value of your Real and Personal Property, and many other things which cannot be enumerated here. Below is a blank, which, please cut out and fill up, so that we may not hinder you so long from your business when we visit you.

☞ The Penalty for refusing to answer any of the necessary questions asked by the Assistant Marshal is a fine of $30.

BLANK:

I had on **the 1st day of June, 1860,**
Acres of Land, valued at $;
acres improved, and
unimproved. My buildings were worth $, and my farming implements and machinery $. I had Horses, Asses, Mules, Milch-Cows, Working-Oxen, other Cattle, Sheep, Swine—all of which taken together, are worth $. I raised last year bushel wheat, bushels Rye, bus. Indian-corn, bus. Oats, pounds Tobacco, bales Cotton (pounds each.) pounds Wool, bus. Peas and Beans, bus. Irish Potatoes, bus. Sweet-Potatoes, bus. Barley, bus Buckwheat, $ worth of Garden-Produce, $ worth of Fruit, pounds of Butter, pounds of Cheese, tons of Hay, pounds of Flax, bus. Flaxseed, gallons Molasses, pounds of Beeswax, pounds of Honey, $ worth of Home-Manufactures, $ worth of Slaughtered Animals.

A. S. FRALEY,
J. F. CHAMBERS, } As't. Mar's.

June 8, 1860. 27-3t.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken Letters of Administration upon the Estate of JOSEPH D. COWAN, deceased, all persons who may be indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment and SAVE COST.

W. H. BRANDON, Administrator.

May 23, '60.–26.2mo.

ALSO:

ALL persons having Claims against said Estate are hereby notified to present them, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this Notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. H. BRANDON, Adm'r.

May 23, '60.–26.2mo.

NEW FIRM!

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE OPENED in the STORE formerly occupied by Messrs. J. F. ALEXANDER & CO., a Splendid Assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER

GOODS,

of all Descriptions; consisting of

Staple & Fancy
Dry Goods,

READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS & CAPS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, MEDICINES & JEWELRY;

and many other articles too tedious to mention: to all of which we respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general. Call and see us and we are sure you will be satisfied both in Price and Goods, as we are sure that we cannot be undersold by any one.

All kinds of Country Produce taken at the very highest Market Price.

J. RINTELS & CO.

JACOB RINTELS. ISAAC WALLACE. LEWIS ELIAS.

Statesville, may 25, 1860tf

5000 LBS of the Best Country BACON For Sale.

Special Notice!!

ALL PERSONS who purchase their

GOODS with CASH!

are respectfully invited to give me

A CALL!!

I AM

Satisfied from long experience in

Business,

That a NIMBLE SIXPENCE is Better than a SLOW SHILLING.

T. H. McRORIE.

April 5th, 1860. 18

NOTICE

To Wheat Growers, Millers and Merchants.

The Great Work has been Accomplished.

Office Eng. & Sup't. Wilm. & Weldon R. R., Wilmington, April 27th.

A splendid Line of all IRON SCREW STEAMSHIPS has been established between this Port and New York city. Two Iron Screw Ships are to be constructed, one already contracted for, to be ready we hope for the Fall trade.

Until these magnificent Iron Steamships are ready for the line, the Screw Steamship "Parkersburg," 700 tons, will be placed upon the line by our New York Agents, H. B. Cromwell & Co., to make semi-monthly or tri-monthly trips, according to the business.

Wheat and all other produce from the interior, including Naval Stores, will be forwarded by the Company free of commissions, wharfage and drayage, if properly addressed. For particulars, see handbills, which will be sent on application.

A through tariff of freight will be established from all points on this Road and its connections to New York, and *vice versa*.

Ship your Wheat to New York for 34 cts., and no intermediate charges.

25:3t S. L. FREMONT, Eng. & Sup't.

Grand Opening

OF

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

At the NEW CASH STORE of

WALLACE & ELIAS;

Where they are receiving daily the Latest Styles of Fancy DRY GOODS. Consisting of Beautiful

SILKS,
TISSUES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES,
FRENCH CAMBRICS,
MUSLINS,
& CALICOES

A Beautiful Assortment of the Latest Fashions of **Mantillas, Shawls** and **Mantels; Fine Bonnets,** and the best qualities of Ladies and Misses

SHOES AND GAITERS.

A large quantity of LINENS, LONG CLOTHS and SHEETINGS for Family use. EMBROIDERIES and HOSIERY at low figures.

A Splendid Assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING

for Gent's, Youth's and Boy's wear. **HATS, CAPS,** and the Best **BOOTS & SHOES** always kept on hand,

A very large assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware, Drugs, Medicines, Saddlery and Jewelry;

and many other articles to numerous to mention: To all of which we most respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public in general, and we are sure that nobody can compete with us in giving Bargains, as our MOTTO is

"Quick Sales and small Profits."

Come one, come All to the NEW CASH STORE of

March 9, 1860. tf

WALLACE & ELIAS,
next door to the "Iredell Express" Office.

I wish to Buy 200

Cords Tan-Bark,

For which I will pay the highest market PRICE.

R. F. SIMONTON.

april 20 20: 2m

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

I will dispose of my Stock of

Fancy & Staple

DRY GOODS

TO

Cash Buyers

at **12 1-2** per cent. on **New York Cost.**

I have a good Assortment of DRY GOODS and many other articles bought as low as any other house in the place. Now is the TIME and this is the PLACE, for all who wish to invest their capital and receive dividends of

25 to 30 per cent.

in advance on investments.

To those of our Customers who have

Book Accounts,

we will continue to supply at a Small advance. Call and Examine.

WM. S. CASON.

April 27:3m

DRESS MAKING IN STATESVILLE.

MRS. J. A. VANNOY,

Fashionable Dress Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the Ladies of Statesville and the country generally, that she has just received the latest

French, English and American

Spring Dress Fashions, to which she invites the attention of the Ladies. She will after this date be in regular monthly receipt of the latest Paris, London and New York Fashions of direct importation; nothing will be spared hereafter to keep the Ladies of this vicinity as well posted in everything pertaining to the fashions as they are in any City in the Union.

Mrs. Vannoy takes this opportunity to return her sincere thanks to the Ladies of the town and country, for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to her, and hopes by strict attention to business and an adherence to her old rule, in warranting all work done by her, to share a continuance of the same.

Mrs. V. will be in receipt of the earliest Summer Fashions as soon as they are out.

JULIA A. VANNOY.

April 27 60:21:tf

MORGAN
AND
BLACK HAWK
STOCK.

THE THOROUGH-BRED STALLION,

"BLACK-HAWK,"

will stand the present season, at ROWAN-MILLS, **Thursdays**—STATESVILLE, **Fridays**, in each week: will be let at $10 a visit; $15 the season; $20 to insure. All due care will be taken, but not responsible for accidents.

BLACK-HAWK was raised in Canada, sired by a **Morgan Horse,** dam a Canadian mare; is six years old; sixteen-hands high, and jet-black; having all the points of the genuine stock. For further particulars, see hand-bills. O. G. FOARD.

May 4 22: tf

WILKES COURT OF EQUITY, Spring Term, 1860.

WM. W. VANNOY and others, Exparte. Petition for sale of Land.

Agreeable to an order of the Court of Equity made in this case, I shall sell the lands of the late Joel Vannoy, Esq., on the 16th day of July next, at the Court-House door, in Wilkesboro'—to the highest bidder—on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months. Bond and Security will be required of the purchaser. Said Lands consist of *One Valuable Tract of about 500 Acres,* in the vicinity of Wilkesboro'. This tract has about 100 acres of good Bottom Land, and the Uplands mostly good, and would grow good Tobacco, Wheat, &c. This tract of land is well watered, desirably situated, and will make a fine farm.

I shall also sell at the same time, about Two Hundred Acres of Land belonging to the same, situated in the County of Watauga. This is rich mountain land, and will make a good Stock Farm. To be sold on the same terms, &c. JAMES CALLOWAY, C.M.E.

May 23, 1860. 26.6t.$6

Two-Horse Wagon

FOR SALE.

For sale, a TWO-HORSE WAGGON, *new.*

may 11th 23 J. S. MILLER.

NEW

Spring & Summer

GOODS!

I HAVE THE PLEASURE of announcing to the Citizens of **Iredell** and adjacent Counties, That I am now prepared, to exhibit a very **Large** and **Handsome**

STOCK OF

STAPLE & FANCY

DRY-GOODS,

of the latest and most **Fashionable** *STYLES.*

Having been selected from the best stocks in **Philadephia** and **New York,** with great care and special reference to the wants and **tastes** of this community. My stock embraces an unusually large and attractive assortment of **Ladies**

DRESS GOODS

—CONSISTING OF—

Printed Jaconetts, Lawns & Organdy Muslins; Challie-Barege, Crape-DeParie, blk and col'd Barege, Silk-Challie, and Fancy Silk Grenadine; blk Gro De Rhine and Fancy Silks, elegant white Barege & Canton Crape SHAWLS.

MANTLES AND LACE POINTS;

A very handsome stock of

Bonnets,

Trimmed and un-trimmed.

I HAVE

a very handome and tastefully selected stock

OF READY-MADE

CLOTHING.

Shoes, Boots,, Hats, Caps, &c.

Drugs, Medicines, Queens-Ware, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Sole Leather, &c.

—ALSO—

A large stock always on hand of

GROCERIES.

ALL of which, will be sold **VERY LOW FOR CASH,** or on Time to punctual-paying Dealers.

☞ *ALL COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken at the *Market Price.*

Confident that I, shall be able to offer many inducements to all who may favor me with a call—*as my stock of Goods was purchased principally with CASH*—and on the most favorable terms. It will afford much pleasure, to exhibit the same to all who may favor me with a call. Returning my thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, I, hope for a continuace of the same.

T. H. McRORIE.

april 5th, 1860. 18tf

Cheap Tin-Ware!

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN, at the Sign of the

BIG COFFEE-POT,

Keeps a good assortment of TIN, made of the very best material, and is selling at Wholesale and Retail, *Lower than the lowest, and Cheaper than the cheapest.*

ROOFING & GUTTERING

and all JOBS in his line will be done in the most approved manner.

JAMES P. FLANNAGAN.

Statesville, March 23, 1860 16:3m

WHEAT!

WANTED

10,000 BUSHELS

OF GOOD WHEAT!

FOR which the HIGHEST market price will be paid—IN CASH.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb. 21, 1860. 12-tf.

5,000 BUSHELS WHEAT WANTED.

WANTED,

AT THE ROWAN MILLS,

5,000 *Bushels Good Wheat,*

For which **Salisbury Cash Prices** will be paid. Call and see me before you sell.

O. G. FOARD.

Nov. 18, 1859. 49-tf

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

New Store! New Goods!

IN

SALISBURY, N. C.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS,

TAKE PLEASURE to inform the citizens of Statesville and surrounding neighborhood, that they have opened a NEW STORE on MAIN STREET, next door to the Post-Office, in Salisbury, N. C., where they will constantly have on hand a large and rich assortment of

Dry Goods,

CLOTHING, BOOTS, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Our Stock is very large and has been selected with great care. We call the attention of

Cash Buyers

to the following Goods:

200 latest Styles Dress Robes, from $1 to $10
100 pieces " Lawns, " 8c to 25
300 " " Calico, " 6¼ to 12½
50 " Printed Brilliant, " 12½ to 25c.

Also, a large assortment of Embroideries, Spring Shawls, Mantillas, Dusters, &c.

CLOTHING.

Coats, from $1 00 to $25 00; Pants, from 75 cents to $7 50; Vests, from 75 cents to $6 00; Hats, 20 cents to $3 00.

We also offer Children Shoes, from 25 cts. to 75 cents; Boys and Misses ditto, from 50 cents to $1 50; Men ditto, $1 to 3 00; Ladies' do 1.00 to 2 50; Boots, 2 25 to 6 00.

We have a great many other articles on hand too numerous to mention. We intend to carry on our Business on the CASH System, and invite every one, who wishes to buy Cheap to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere. Come and try us!

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Salisbury, Mar 30, '60 17;3m

SPECIAL TERM.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, IREDELL County. Superior Court of Law. April 25th, 1860.

At a Superior Court of Law opened and held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House, in Statesville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in February, A. D., 1860, present and presiding, Hon. James W. Osborne, Judge of said Court—It was ordered by the Court, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law, should be opened and held for the County of Iredell, commencing on the 3d Monday in June (being the 18th day of the month,) and continuing for the Term of Two weeks.

These are therefore to notify all Parties litigant, and witnesses in civil causes, to be prepared for trial, at the time aforesaid, in order that the business of the said Court may be transacted without delay.

Witness, R. A. McLaughlin, Clerk, of our said Court, at Office, in Statesville, this the 25th day of April, A. D., 1860.

R. A. McLAUGHLIN, C. S. C.

21tc

HOUSES and LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, offers for sale in the town of Statesville, a good

Two-Story Store House

and Lot, the House 30 X 40 feet, two-stories high, Ware Room 12 X 40 feet, Counting and Bed room, two fire places. A good bargain can be had and possession at any time, by applying to the subscriber.

I have, also, a good

Dwelling House and Lot

to Sell or Rent, the lot contains 5 acres, the House is newly painted outside and in, a good Kitchen and all necessary out buildings, and a well of good water on the lot.

Any person wishing a desirable residence in this place, will do well to call soon and examine the property.

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, Feb 13, 1860 11:tf

BOOKS.

BURKE & STEWART

ARE prepared to furnish any body with any Books that may be wanted, at short notice. They have all kinds, on the most reasonable terms, together with a large lot of **Wall Paper.** Writing paper, Inks, and Stationary generally.

TEACHERS will find it to their advantage to send them their orders. In fact any Book you may want, can be had at Burke & Stewart's Wholesale & Retail Book Store, Salisbury, N. C.

☞ Send and get a Catalogue of their Books. BURKE & STEWART,

Feb 24 60 12:tf Salisbury, N. C.

THRESHING MACHINES

The Subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, MILLICK & CO.'S *CELEBRATED*

THRESHING MACHINES,

which have given universal satisfaction wherever tried, and are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction or no sale.

A one horse Machine will thresh and separate the wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels per day. A two horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two horse, with a combined winnower, will thresh and clean 200 to 250 bushels per day.

Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, Asheboro', or any point on the North Carolina Railroad.

Persons desirous to have Threshing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early, to insure getting them in time.

For further information, address the subscriber at Troy's Store, Randolph co., N.C.

JOHN B. TROY.

March 2 1860 13tjuly

HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER STORE.

D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS,
No. 31, S. Third street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

HAVE FOR SALE

DRY & SALTED SPANISH HIDES,

Dry and Green Salted Patna Kips, Tanner's Oil, Tanners' and Curriers' Tools

At the Lowest Prices, and upon the best terms.

☞ All kinds of Leather in the rough wanted, for which the highest market price will be given in cash, or taken in exchange for hides. Leather stored free of charge and sold on commission. 18-1y

SIMONTON HOUSE.

Statesville, N. C.

A. D. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

THE Undersigned having taken a lease of the above popular Establishment, informs the public, that his best exertions shall be used to furnish the Travelling and resident community with the best and most satisfactory accommodations, equal with the best hotels in the country, and for moderate charges. The

TABLE

will, at all times, be spread with the best the country affords, and every attention devoted for the comfort of Guests.

A liberal share of public patronage is very respectfully solicited.

A. D. MOORE,

Statesville, Feb 17 60 Proprietor.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA and SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS and SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA or TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA and INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE or ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaints, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them.—The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by

S. J. Rickert, Statesville.

King, Hege & Co., Lexington; D. B. Gaither, Newton. At wholesale by Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; H. McLinn, Wilmington; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk; Purcell, Ladd & Co., Richmond. Feb 24, 1860:1y.

M'LEAN HOUSE,

Statesville, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES PLEASURE in announcing to his friends and the public, that he has received a liberal share of patronage for the last two years, and respectfully solicits a continuance.

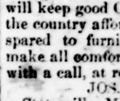
He has procured additional ROOMS for BOARDERS, and TRAVELERS, and has enlarged his Barn Lot, made good Stables, will keep good Ostlers and plenty of such as the country affords, to feed on; and no pains spared to furnish a GOOD TABLE, and make all comfortable who may favor him with a call, at reasonable prices.

JOS. A. M'LEAN, *Proprietor.*

Statesville, March 13, 1860.–tf.

VALUABLE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT, IN STATESVILLE,

FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS his **DWELLING HOUSE and LOT,** in the town of Statesville. They are located near to and west of the Female College, and is the most desirable property in the place. The House is a large two story, new, built in the modern style; with Kitchen, Smoke-house, Stables, &c. The Lot contains Two Acres, fronts on three streets, and is well enclosed.

Terms will be made easy.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber or the Editor of the Iredell Express.

W. S. TATE.

March 16, 1860.–tf.

JUST RECEIVED!

50 Sacks Salt,
Fresh Clover Seed and
Orchard Grass Seed
at JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

Feb 17 60 11:tf

Wanted. 5,000 lb Beeswax. 10,000 lb Dried Fruit.

Oct. 21. T. H. McRORIE.

SHERIFF'S DEEDS,

Look to Your Interest!

Encourage Us--and We will do Our Best to Please, and Warrant All Our WORK

ROOFING & GUTTERING

in the best Style, and Cheaper than the Cheapest—Lower than ... ...est!

Wholesale and Retail.

LECKIE & SON,

HAVE and will keep on hand all kinds of

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARES,

and will make to order and endeavor to supply every demand in their line of business, low down for Cash or to punctual customers.

All kinds of produce taken in exchange for work. Old Copper and Pewter wanted.

January, 27, 1860

MADE for SERVICE!

LADIES'

FINE BOOTS & GAITER

ALSO

COMMON SHOES:

Manufactured by J. SHELLY, Thomasville, North Carolina. Also,

MEN'S SHOES,

Manufactured by C. M. & G LINES, Thomasville, North Carolina. For sale by

JOS. W. STOCKTON.

Statesville, February 17, 1860 11:tf

FOR FLOUR, WHEAT, CORN, PEAS, Dried Fruit, Jeanes, Linsey, Hides, Furs and Feathers, Beeswax, Rags, Lard & Butter, and for all other kinds of Country Produc the very highest market Price will be paid for them at

WALLACE & ELIAS.

---

10 TONS SUPER PHOSPHATE C LIME, for Sale by

Oct. 21'59. T. H. McRORIE.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the Bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Billious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhoea, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO.—

SANFORD'S FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleepiness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness, Pain and Soreness over the whole body, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping sensation of Cold over the body, Restlessness, Headache, or weight in the head, all Inflammatory Diseases, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great Purifier of the Blood and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

PRICE 30 CENTS.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

335 Broadway, New York.

S. J. RICKERT

Statesville, July 1, 1859. 11

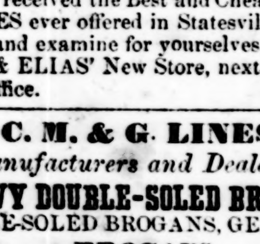
Good Fresh **CLOVER SEED** and **ORCHARD GRASS SEED**, for Sale by J. W. STOCKTON.

KEROSENE LAMP OIL, A Superior article for sale by

mar 23 60:16 JAMISON, SIMONTON & Co

SADDLES!

SADDLES! SADDLES!



JUST received the Best and Cheapest SADDLES ever offered in Statesville.

Call and examine for yourselves, at WALLACE & ELIAS' New Store, next to the Express Office. 11:tf

---

C. M. & G. LINES,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS,

SINGLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS' KIP

BROGANS,

AND

OXFORD TIES,

AT WHOLESALE,

Thomasville,..............N. C.

Particular attention paid to Double-Soled Brogans, for negro wear, which are warranted to do good service at a

Low Price.

The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully solicited to this Home Establishment, with the assurance that every article sold by us, shall be of a good quality, and at

A Moderate Price.

march 16'60 15:1y

J. SHELLY,

MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FINE SHOES,

BOOTS & GAITERS,

THOMASVILLE, N. C.

Which he sells at Wholesale

Orders for Shoes by the quantity promptly attended to. mr16'60:15:1y

---

WALLACE & ELIAS

Are receiving now a very large supply of the Best Family Groceries.

ALSO,

500 Sacks of the very best Liverpool Salt in seamless Sacks. nov 18 59 tf

---

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

North Carolina Mechanics'

SNOW CAMP

MACHINE SHOP AND FOUNDRY,

Alamance County, N. C.

THE Proprietors of this establishment would inform their friends and the public generally, that they are still manufacturing

FROM TWO TO SIX HORSE POWER

Wheat Threshing Machines,

With Wrought or Cast Iron Cylinders, of all sizes, either portable or stationary.

These Machines will be manufactured with the improvement of Cast Steel Journals and Composition boxes for the Cylinders which will reduce the friction 15 per cent, with very small advance on former Prices.

SUGAR CANE CRUSHERS.

We are also manufacturing, upon the best model, a superior article of *Sugar Cane Crushers*, which have sufficient capacity, with one good horse, to extract 50 gallons of juice per hour, and it only occupies a space of about 3 feet, so that the mill is very portable. We do not hesitate to say, that our Cane Crushers are the best that have ever been introduced into the State, and every farmer growing cane should possess one.

We still manufacture

Factory Gear, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Grist and Saw Mill irons of every description, Cutting Machines, Corn Shellers, Smut Machines and all kinds of Castings and Machine Work

made to order, at Short notice.

A good supply of material on hand, and the work done by experienced workmen, and under the supervision of the proprietors, who are practical mechanics. Having had many years experience, they do not hesitate to say, that no effort will be spared on their part to give general satisfaction.

Send in your orders for those celebrated Machines, that you may be furnished in good time for this season.

Any thing in our line will be delivered on the N. C. Railroad at Graham's, marked as directed.

Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

All orders for work, or letters on business, addressed to S. Dixon, Davidson & Co., Snow Camp, Alamance County, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

SOLOMON DIXON,
CALEB DIXON,
PERRY DAVIDSON,
P. S. BENBOW,
Proprietors.

E. B. DRAKE & SON,
Agents, Statesville, N. C.

March 2, 1860 13:tf

Wheat & Flour Wanted.

WE wish to buy **5000 Bushels of good WHEAT**, for which we will pay the highest price in Cash and furnish Bags.

Also, **5000 Sacks of Prime Flour** for which CASH will be paid.

JAMISON, SIMONTON & CO.

January 13 '60 6:tf

LIME! LIME!

I HAVE at my Tan-Yard a quantity of **Superior Lime** for sale by the barrel or bushel. R. F. SIMONTON.

TO THE CITIZENS OF STATESVILLE AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

WE take pleasure in stating that we have just received a New and Complete Stock of GOODS of every variety; such as

GROCERIES, DRUGS,

HARDWARE,

Hemlock Leather, Boots, Shoes, Shoe Findings, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Notions, Dry-Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, &c.,

of every Variety and Style to suit the custom of the Country.

We are determined to sell as LOW as the LOWEST, as we paid Cash for our Goods.—Also a liberal reduction to Cash dealers.

All kinds of **Country Produce** taken in exchange for Goods at Cash prices.

WATTS, WHITE & CO.

Statesville, dec 23. 59 3-tf

Charlotte and Lincolnton

MARBLE YARDS.

WM. & R. TIDDY,

DEALERS IN

Foreign and American Marble,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

Marble Mantels, Head Stones, Slabs & Furniture Marble

of every Style and Quality.

They have also a great number of designs for

MONUMENTS,

which they will execute to order at reduced prices. From their long experience in the Marble business they flatter themselves that having all the facilities that can be desired in the Trade they can make it an object for all who need anything in their line to give them a call.

Shop at Charlotte, N. E. corner of the Depot Square. Lincolnton at the Public Square.

Orders at either Yard respectfully solicited and will meet with prompt attention.

august 26 '59 38:tf

PHYSICIANS

Will find a select Stock of

Pure Chemicals,

EXTRACTS,

PHARMACEUTICAL

Preparations,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

&c., &c.,

Great care is exercised in the preparation of SYRUPS, TINCTURES, FLUID EXTRACTS, and OINTMENTS, all being made strictly in accordance with the U. S. PHARMACOPÆIA, and conformably with recent improvements in PHARMACY,

AT

HENDERSON & ENNIS'S DRUG STORE,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

WANTED.

10,000 BUSHELS GOOD WHITE WHEAT, for which the highest Cash price will be paid.

10,000 Bushels of Corn.

Apply to J. F. ALEXANDER & CO.

Nov 1. '59. 14-tf

Hoop Skirts!

At the **New Store**, in Salisbury. Just received by Express, 50 Dozen of HOOP SKIRTS, from 37½ cents to $2 50.

We sell Watch-steel SKIRTS, 12 springs, at $1 90.

HAMMERSHLAG & MENDELS.

Salisbury, mar 30, '60 17:3m

THE PLACE TO GET YOUR MONEY BACK!

S. J. RICKERT

TAKES PLEASURE IN INFORMING HIS FRIENDS, PATRONS, AND ALL MANKIND IN GENERAL, THAT

HE IS IN RECEIPT OF THE

LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

CONFECTIONERY,

FANCY GOODS AND JEWELRY,

EVER OFFERED IN STATESVILLE.

CALL AND EXAMINE HIS STOCK,

As he takes pleasure in Showing his Goods.

If your HAIR is falling off, or diseased in any way, or you wish to Dye your hair, he has the article—

Prof. Wood's & Mrs. Allen's

HAIR RESTORATIVE.

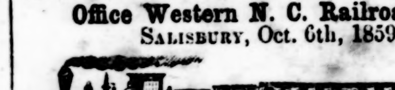
He is also AGENT for

Sanford's, Ayer's and Dr. Jayne's MEDICINE.

LADIES, if you wish **Preserves, Pickles,** or **Candies;**
GENTLEMEN, if you wish **Presents** for the **LADIES;**
LITTLE BOYS and GIRLS, if you wish **TOYS;**
IS THE PLACE TO BUY THEM.

STATESVILLE, March 30, 1859. 17tf

Office Western N. C. Railroad,
SALISBURY, Oct. 6th, 1859.



WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND ATER FRIDAY, THE 7TH inst., a Train of cars will leave Salisbury daily (Sundays excepted) at 8.00 a. m., carrying passengers and the U. S. Mail to the Catawba river, when it will be met by comfortable and commodious four-horse Coaches which will proceed directly westward with great dispatch.

Returning the train will leave Catawba river at 2 o'clock, p. m., after the arrival of the Western Coaches and reach Salisbury at 4.20 in time to connect with the N, C. mail train going South.

On the banks of the Catawba the hospitable Mr. Lewis, in his recently erected mansion is prepared to entertain the traveling public.

The Trains will run according to the following

SCHEDULE:

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Salisbury,	8.00	Third Creek,	8.45
Third Creek,	8.50	Statesville,	9.25
Statesville,	9.35	Catawba River,	10.20

RETURNING,

LEAVE		ARRIVE AT	
Catawba River,	2.00	Statesville,	2.45
Statesville,	2.55	Third Creek,	3.35
Third Creek,	3.40	Salisbury,	4.20

JAMES C. TURNER,
Engineer and Superintendent.

Salisbury, June 12. 29tf

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE AND British Reviews.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals, viz:

1. **The London Quarterly** (Conservative.)
2. **The Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
3. **The North British Review** (Free Church.)
4. **The Westminster Review** (Liberal.)
5. **Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews,	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews,	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews,	7 00
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review,	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews,	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

Postage.

In all the principal Cities and Towns these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. When sent by mail, the POSTAGE to any part of the United States will be but 24 Cents a year for "Blackwood," and but 14 Cents a year for each of the Reviews.

N.B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO *Scientific and Practical Agriculture.*

By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to

Five Dollars for the Two Volumes!!

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be $7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post-paid), $6. *This work is NOT the old "Book of the Farm."*

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.

Dec. 2 '59 No. 54 Gold street, N. Y

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the

CHARLOTTE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY Of Charlotte,

Will receive and forward Applications for **Insurance against Loss and Damage by Fire,** on the principles of the Company.

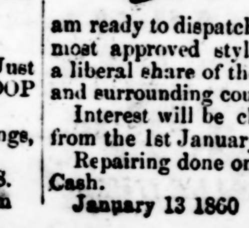
The Company is doing a prosperous business.

No call has ever yet been made for an instalment on a premium note.

E. B. DRAKE,

11-tf Agent.

NOTICE.



HAVING bought out the SHOE SHOP of W. L. Jenkins, I will conduct the business in the old Stand, in the "Simonton House," where I am ready to dispatch work in the neatest and most approved style. I respectfully solicit a liberal share of the patronage of Statesville and surrounding country.

Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st January and 1st July.

Repairing done on the shortest notice, for Cash. M. G. DUNLAP.

January 13 1860 6:tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

BOONE'S

BOOT and SHOE *EMPORIUM.*

Charlotte, N. C.,

WHERE large sales continue from day to day at a great sacrifice to the manufacturer.

A good double-soled nailed Brogan for	$1	25
The very best Brogans at	1	50
Single soled "	1	00

A GREAT SAVING

In Children's, Boys and Misses Shoes, is effected by the introduction of Copper Points for the protection of the toe, and the manufacturer warrants that one pair will last as long as three pair of the old style. To be had only at BOONE'S.

LADIES will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock as it is far superior to any other offered in the State.

GENTS will find it to their comfort to call at BOONE'S and fit themselves with a Boot or Shoe on reasonable terms.

Boone has good Shoes. Boone has good Boots
Boone has cheap Brogans.
Boone has good Brogans.
Boone has Children's Shoes with metallic tips
Boone has boys and youths' Shoes, with metallic tips.
Boone has boys and youths' Boots, with metallic tips.
Boone has Gents' fine double-soled waterproof Boots, cheap.
Boone has Ladies' fine high-heeled Congress Gaiters, and a great many varieties too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves.

October 7, '59. 44-tf

THE UNION,

ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,

Philadelphia.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING PURchased the interest of his former partner (Evan Evans) in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenue of trade, offer inducements to those on business: while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars, and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half dime to all places of interest in or about the city. The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.

Terms $1.50 per day.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Prop'r.

August 19, 1859. 1y-37

1860.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

Great Southern Weekly!

THE

BEST TALENT OF THE SOUTH

IS WRITING FOR IT.

The Southern Field and Fireside, Published every Saturday, at Augusta, Ga.—acknowledged to be "*the best Family Paper in the South,*"—contains, in each issue, eight pages (forty columns) of

Choice Reading Matter,

devoted to the instruction and amusement of the friends of Southern

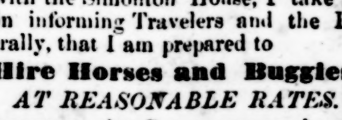
LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE and ART.

Subscribers are presented, semi-annually, with an INDEX, or Table of Contents.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Address JAMES GARDNER, Augusta, Ga

LIVERY STABLE.



Statesville, N. C.

HAVING bought the interest of M. A Bringle, in the extensive Stables connected with the Simonton House, I take pleasure in informing Travelers and the Public generally, that I am prepared to

Hire Horses and Buggies,

AT REASONABLE RATES.

Persons wanting Conveyance can be accommodated at any time, and sent to any part of the country.

I pride myself on keeping gentle and fast horses. My Provender is of the best quality, and the quantity left to the appetite of the animal.

All is under the management of the Proprietor, and no fear need be entertained.

Feb 10:10 J. R. DAVIDSON.

Notice.

HAVING sold out my Shoe Shop, I now desire to close up my business. The accounts are all made ont—those owing me are respectfully solicited to call and settle, as I am determined to close the business immediately. Longer indulgence *will* not be given. I will still be found at my old stand and ready to make settlements. W. L. JENKINS.

January 13 '60 6:tf

THE CELEBRATED JACK,

"CROCKET,"

WILL stand the ensuing season at his Stable, in the

Town of Statesville, N. C.

See Bills. T. M. YOUNG.

March 9, 60 14:tf

SALT! SALT!

LARGE Seamless Sacks—Cheaper than ever. 10:tf J. W. STOCKTON.

THE

Iredell Express

JOB OFFICE

Is the place to get all kinds of Printing done neatly, cheaply, AND JUST WHEN YOU WANT IT.

BLANKS

Of every description kept always on hand, or printed to order.

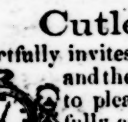
WILSON & NEWHARD,

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM the Northern cities, with his Fall stock of

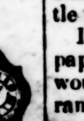
Watches, Jewelry,

Silver-Ware, Fine Table

Cutlery, &c.,



Respectfully invites his customers, and the public generally, to please call and carefully examine his stock at his store, next door to Bell, Rickert & Co.



REPAIRING OF WATCHES & CLOCKS, and JOBBING of all kinds, strictly attended to by the very best of Watch-Makers: and all work WARRANTED for 12 months.

W. R. WILSON. A. R. NEWHARD.

Statesville, Oct. 7 1859. 44-3m

---

5 SILVER MEDALS, 3 DIPLOMAS, 68 FIRST PREMIUMS!

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,

155 *North High Street,*

Baltimore, Md.

Inventors and Manufacturers of their

DOUBLE SCREENED

ROCKAWAY GRAIN FAN,

CELEBRATED

For their Efficiency, Durability, and Ease in Working.

WE WOULD STATE FOR THE INformation of Farmers and the trade, that our Fan is of the largest size—with six large sieves and screens, made of the best bright wire, on good strong frames. It is made especially for the Southern market, where all implements ought to be of the best and strongest make. We do not hesitate for a moment to say, that our Fan (considering the make, the number and quality of sieves, and the amount and quality of work it will do in a given time) is from $10 to $15 cheaper than any in the market. Our Fan is so universally known that it is unnecessary for us to say more than it has not been beaten in a trial any time during the last eight years, and cannot be beat.

As the present wheat crop is unusuallly full of

COCKLE, AND CHEAT, AND SMUT,

every farmer ought to order one of our Double Screened Rockaway Fans at once, as it is the only Fan in the market that will clean these impurities from the wheat.

The price of our Fans in Baltimore, is $34. Orders addressed to us will receive prompt attention. A liberal discount to the trade.

We respectfully refer to S. Sands, Esq., ex-Editor "American Farmer," Baltimore, as to the character of our Fan.

J. MONTGOMERY & BRO.,
Baltimore, Md.

E. B. DRAKE & SON, Agents,

STATESVILLE, N. C.

We will order these Fans to be delivered at any point on the N. C. Railroad, from Raleigh to Charlotte, Newbern, Fayetteville, &c. Time will be allowed, if required.

July 1, 1859-6m E. B. D. & S.

NEW MARBLE YARD.

H. C. MALCOLM,

PRACTICAL MARBLE CUTTER,

Salisbury, N. C.,

Respectfully informs the Public that he has opened a

MARBLE YARD,

Opposite the Mansion Hotel,

Where he is prepared to fill all Orders with dispatch for *Monuments, Head-Stones, Table Tops,* and all kind of Work in the Marble Line, of either

IMPORTED

ITALIAN

OR

AMERICAN MARBLE.

Having made arrangements by which he can procure the IMPORTED ITALIAN MARBLE at reduced prices, he can fill all Orders for Monuments, &c., at reasonable rates.

He would be happy to have all who are desirous of dealing in his line to call and see specimens of Marble, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

Having had an experience of 25 years in the business, he will give his personal attention to putting up Monuments, &c.

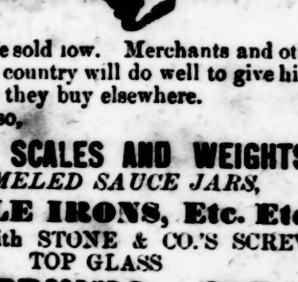
Nov. 5, 1858. 49tf

S T. WRISTON,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT wholesale and retail, a full and complete assortment of

Plain and Japanned

TIN WARE!



which will be sold low. Merchants and others from the country will do well to give him a call before they buy elsewhere.

I have, also,

COUNTER SCALES AND WEIGHTS,

ENAMELED SAUCE JARS,

WAFFLE IRONS, Etc. Etc.

Together with STONE & CO.'S SCREW TOP GLASS

PRESERVING JARS,

for the safe-keeping of fruits and vegetables.

I also keep a full supply of

Superior Cooking Stoves,

and Stoves of other kinds, which will be sold on accommodating terms.

Charlotte, N. C., June 17, 1859-6m

WANTED.

500 lbs. *Seneka Root, Dry.*

500 *lbs. Ginseng Root, Dry.*

THE highest cash price will be paid for them by W. H. WYATT, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Salisbury, N. C.

sept 30. 42-tf

THIRD VOLUME OF THE Iredell Express.

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" having been published two years, and entered upon a Third Volume, is now presented to the public by the Publishers, who indulge a hope for increased patronage over any former year. In mechanichal execution our sheet will bear a favorable comparison with any journal issued North or South; and it shall be our aim to render it a vehicle at all times well filled with useful and interesting Intelligence, of whatever is transpiring in our own country and other portions of the world.

There never was a period in our own country, when newspapers, should have been more universally circulated among the masses than the present era, and he that reads not of the passing events of the day, is an object of pity for his ignorance. Can such be classed among intelligent and, therefore useful, citizens! who have eyes but *read not*, and whose information, peahaps, can be little more than the instinct of dumb-animals.

If those who subscribe for and read Newspapers, and know their value and interest, would persuade their well-meaning but ignorant, neighbors, to follow their example—the scale of human intelligence would perceptibly increase among the people in a very short while, and society be cleansed of many of the gross immoralities which have their origin in benighted minds.

Choice selections of LITERATURE, calculated to improve the Mind and Heart, will regularly appear in our columns, in prose and poetry, from the pens of talented Authors—also short miscellaneous articles designed for the minds of Children, to beget in them a fondness for reading; and Excerpts of various kinds from a large number of exchanges.

CONGRESS being now in session—and perhaps it will be the most exciting and interesting session which has or will ever be held under the Government,—very full accounts of the proceedings of that body will be furnished each week.

In short whatever shall transpire in any part of our Country, exciting or calculated to interest the public mind, will be transferred to the columns of the "EXPRESS" with the shortest delay. In fine we shall endeavor to render our journal a reliable and interesting medium of intelligence.

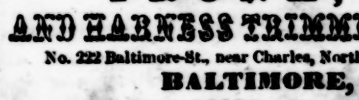
Our own opinions will be offered, for what they might seem worth, upon the current events of the times, when it may appear to us proper; conceding to an intelligent public, a right to differ upon points, when our own views shall fail to be in unison with theirs, and without indulging personal hatred or unfriendly feeling. We will be ever ready to lend a heeding ear to both sides of any question, and receive the Truth from any source.

THOMAS MACKENZIE, GEO. M. MACKENZIE, } *Established* IN 1825. { COSMO T. MACKENZIE, COLIN B. MACKENZIE.

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,

Importers & Wholesale Dealers in

COACH TRIMMINGS



AND

SADDLERY HARDWARE,

TRUNK,

AND HARNESS TRIMMINGS.

No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, North Side,

BALTIMORE, MD.

OUR FRIENDS WILL FIND IN OUR STORE ONE OF the best, largest, newest and cheapest stocks of Carriage Trimmings, Harness Trimmings and Saddlery Hardware, of any importing house in the United States. We are constantly getting up

"SOMETHING NEW,"

and replenishing our stock by frequent arrivals from Europe, to which market, one of our firm pays frequent visits on business for the house. In connection with our Saddlery Store is a Plating Establishment, which every day turns out some of the best Plated Silver and Brass Work in the country.

To cash buyers and prompt paying customers, we offer great inducements. We invite all classes of dealers visiting Baltimore to inspect our stock. A regular weekly line of steamers runs between Baltimore, Savannah and Charleston.

All customers and all orders coming to our store, are attended to by one of our firm in person, all of whom are practical business men.

We name the following as partial description of our stock:

Hog Skins, Saddle Trees, Blankets, Tufts, Hames, Stirrups, Tacks, Web, Rings, Buckles, Tools, Ornaments, Saddle Cloths, Buggy Umbrellas, Castings, Springs, Axles, Turnet Collars, Bands, Laces, Patent Leather, Trunk locks, Patent Canvass, Bent Fellies, Shafts, Buggy Bars and Bows, Knobs, Axle Clips, Screws, Turned Bolts, Spring Boxes, Files, Hinges, Door Leads, Cloths, Damask Fringes, Alpacas, Cotalines, Carpet, Tassels, Glass Frames, Handles, Stump Joints, Hubs, Spokes, Varnish, Dash Frames, Monkey Wrenches, Props and Rivets, Shaft Sockets, Pole Yokes, Sun Silks, Plush, Turned Swingle Trees, 5th Wheels, Shoe Threads, Oil Carpets, Saddlers' Silk and Threads, Moss Deer's Hair, Glue, Curled Hair, English and French Heads and Reins, Horse Blankets, Kerseys, Sand Paper, Halter, Breeching, Tug and Trace Chains, Shaft Couplings, Buggy Sticks, Snaffles, Mullins and Curb Bits, Trunk Rivets, Clout Nails, Wrought and Malleable Pad Plates, Ivory Head Nails and Knobs, Smith's Case Hardened Axles, Wagon and Buggy Whips, Carved Carriage Parts and Seats, Four Qualities of Coach Varnish, Mackenzies' Pat. 5th Wheel, &c.

Also, Pope's Self Adjusting Pads, Spencer's Patent Gig Trees, Victoria Trees, Taylor and Deitzes' Patent Hames, North's Jenny Lind Trees, and Agents for Holley's Patent Iron Hubs and Axles combined; Smith's Fly Nets, &c. "Mackenzie's Patent Gig Trees," and all other new Patents out.

Goods not in our line of any kind will be purchased to fill orders for our customers for Cash with a charge of 5 per cent. commission.

N. B. Our Springs are all made of English Steel. Our Silver American HAMES are of our own make and plate.

Hoping to hear from you shortly, we remain your friends,

THOMAS MACKENZIE & SONS,
No. 222 Baltimore-St., near Charles, Baltimore, Md.

TERMS: Heavy Leather, 4 months, 4 per cent. off cash. Hardward, 6 months, 5 per cent. off cash. Settlement by note or draft. [August 5, 1859. 1y

---

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, *Philadelphia.* A Benevolent Institution established by Special Endowment for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The HOWARD ASSOCIATION, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a *charitable act* worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give *Medical Advice Gratis* to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.) and in case of extreme poverty to *Furnish Medicines Free of Charge.*—It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their Annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their Surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphilis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

The Directors, on a review of the past, feel assured that their labors in this sphere of benevolent effort have been of great benefit to the afflicted, especially to the young, and they have resolved to devote themselves, with renewed zeal to this very important and much despised cause.

An admirable Report on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, the vice of Onanism, Masturbation, or Self-Abuse, and other diseases of the Sexual organs, by the Consulting Surgeon, will be sent by mail (in a sealed envelope), *Free of Charge*, on receipt of *Two Stamps* for postage. Other Reports and Tracts on the nature and treatment of Sexual diseases, diet, &c., are constantly being published for gratuitous distribution, and will be sent to the afflicted. Some of the new remedies and methods of treatment discovered during the last year, are of great value.

Address, for Report or treatment, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

By Order of the Directors,

EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD,
Secretary. 45

MANSION HOTEL,

Salisbury, N. C.

THE Subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long-established and well-known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, traveling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Particular attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in

HIS ROOMS.

His **Stables** are abundantly supplied, and attended by a careful Ostler; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A comfortable **Omnibus** runs regularly to the Depot on the arrival of the cars.

With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited. WM ROWZEE.

May 29, 1858. 6

BLANKS FOR SALE HERE.

CALENDAR FOR 1860.

Month	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.	Month	Sunday.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
January.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	July.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31						29	30	31				
February.				1	2	3	4	August.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	16	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	14	25
	26	27	28	29					26	27	28	29	30	31	
March.					1	2	3	Septem.							1
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30						
April.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	October.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		21	22	23	24	25	26	57
	29	30							28	29	30	31			
May.			1	2	3	4	5	Novem.					1	2	3
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	27	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	29	30	
June.						1	2	Decem.							1
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
									30	31					

Professional Cards.

DR. H. KELLY

Offers his professional services to the public. Office on College Avenue, opposite the Methodist Church, Statesville, N. C.

DRS. DEAN & BELL,

HAVING associated themselves in the **Practice of Medicine,** offer their services to the public. When desired, the services of BOTH will be rendered Without extra charge.

Office—two doors west of the "Iredell Express" Office. Oct. 28. 47tf

---

DR. T. J. WITHERSPOON.

HAVING located myself at the late residence of JOHN CLARK, near Sherrell's Ford, and about ten miles Southwest of Statesville, I offer my *Professional Services* to the surrounding public.

T. J. WITHERSPOON, M. D.

Jan 27 60 8:1y

HAYNE DAVIS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

STATESVILLE, N. C.,

Will promptly and diligently attend to all business entrusted to his care.

Office opposite the Jail. Oct. 22, '58.

Business Cards.

W. H. WYATT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Drugs, Medicines,

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Brushes, Window Glass, Varnish, &c., &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

Jan. 1, 1859—5-1y

SPRAGUE BRO'S

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

SALISBURY, N. C.

sept 23, 1859. 41-1y

JAS. W. DRAKE,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 13 ST. LOUIS STREET,

MOBILE, ALA.

Jan. 21, 1859.—7-tf

OIL! OIL!! OIL!!

THE Subscriber manufactures and has

LINSEED OIL

of the first Quality for sale. He will also pay the highest market price, in Cash, for **Flaxseed.**

Address me at Newton, N. C.

MOSES RAYMER,

25:1y 6 miles north of Newton.

HENDERSON & ENNIS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

DRUGS

MEDICINES,

And Chemicals,

Paints, Colors, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, Putty, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Linseed, Lamp, and Machinery Oil, Kerosene Oil and Burning Fluid, Lamps of every description, Perfumery and Toilet Articles,

GARDEN SEEDS,

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS,

PURE WINES AND LIQUORS, for Medicinal Purposes,

FINE SEGARS, TOBACCO, &c., &c.,

SALISBURY, N. C.

7-1y

CARRIAGE MAKING.

J. W. WOODWARD

IS still at his Old Stand, on Broad street, a few doors East of the Public Square, where he is prepared

To Do All Kinds of Work

formerly done at the Establishment.

All Repairing done on short notice, and in a workmanlike manner. Interest charged on Accounts after 1st January.

Feb. 27. 13-tf

Simonton Tannery.

I HAVE NOW READY FOR FALL and WINTER trade **3000 lbs Sole Leather,** some of which has been in tan 3½ years and suitable for water-proof Boots and Shoes; also, a large lot of **Harness & Upper Leather, Kip & Calf Skins,** which I will sell on reasonable terms for Cash or barter for Hides and Bark.

I wish to purchase 20,000 lb good Hides, for which I will pay the very highest Cash price.

If you wish to buy Leather or Lime, or sell Hides or Bark, Call at the Rail Road Office or at any of the Stores in Statesville.

R. F. SIMONTON.

January 1, 1859. 1y